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Laissez-Faire Affirmative Action Europe Eschews U.S.-Style Remedies to Discrimination

By Richard W. Stevenson
New York Times Service

LONDON — As a Nigerian-born chef working in Britain, Richard Olufeko has encountered plenty of workplace discrimination, including being demoted and then dismissed two years ago from a London restaurant in what a government equal-opportunity board later ruled was an act of blatant racism.

But when it comes to redressing discrimination, he is wary of American-style affirmative action plans, where jobs can be seen to go to people because of their race or sex.

Although he has some reservations, Mr. Olufeko broadly supports Britain's system, which outlaws employment discrimination generally, but bars the use of quotas or any preference programs to help and bias in hiring and promotion.

"It's important to have a certain number of black people in a workplace to provide representation and encouragement," Mr. Olufeko said. "But we have to be careful here. When you try to force people to do something, it often backfires."

Affirmative action is not yet as hotly debated in Europe as it is in the United States. But as their populations become more racially and ethnically diverse, and as women demand greater economic opportunities, many European countries are being forced to deal more directly with employment discrimination.

While they are still grappling with how to address the issue, there is a growing consensus among governments, employers, unions and groups representing minorities and women that the American model of aggressive affirmative action creates more problems than it solves.

The European approach, which has generally involved governments' financing training programs, encouraging employers to step up recruitment and taking legal action in discrimination

cases, has yielded some successes, mostly in increasing the proportion of women hired by national and local governments. But progress in changing employment patterns in corporate Europe has been much slower, and little effort has been directed so far at increasing minority opportunities in either the public or the private sector.

"The mentality is such that if you want to make progress toward equality you have to adopt means that are acceptable to people," said Catherine Comiet-Simpson, a lawyer with the International Labor Organization in Geneva. "If you engage in discrimination to find remedies to discrimination, it would not be accepted. In the U.S., it was accepted, and perhaps it went too far."

People who study employment discrimination say that women in Europe are badly underrepresented outside of such traditional female jobs as cashier, nurse and teacher and that the underrepresentation is particularly acute in the upper ranks of big corporations.

Women in Europe are also paid substantially less on the average than men for the same work. The International Labor Organization said the disparity ranges from 20 percent to 30 percent depending on job category and country. In France the average differential is 30 percent, the group said.

About 85 percent of the 53,000 employees of Marks & Spencer are women, but none of the British retailer's top 17 executives and only two of its 32 divisional directors are women. The company said the proportion of women in its senior executive ranks is increasing.

In Britain, men and women from racial and ethnic minorities are twice as likely as white people to be unemployed, although

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Irish Pro-Divorce Vote Faces Challenge

By James F. Clarity
New York Times Service

DUBLIN — On the day after confirmation of Ireland's hairbreadth approval of a constitutional amendment permitting divorce, the government braced itself Sunday for a court challenge of the result.

The two largest anti-divorce organizations said they would meet on Monday to consider a court challenge. A smaller group said it would initiate its own challenge.

"The result reflects a huge change in social attitudes," said Dick Spring, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister. "I would prefer it if the decision were respected," he added. "If there's a challenge, so be it."

The vote-count Saturday showed that the Friday referendum had approved the amendment by a margin of 50.3 percent to 49.7, or a majority of slightly more than 9,100 "yes" ballots out of the 1.6 million cast by an overwhelmingly Roman Catholic population of 3.5 million, a turnout of about 62 percent of eligible voters. A heavy "yes" vote in the Dublin area overcame a majority "no" vote in rural areas in the only country in Europe where divorce was forbidden.

The rancorous campaign was fought vigorously between the government, which supported the amendment, and the enormously influential Roman Catholic hierarchy and anti-divorce groups. The result reversed a 2-to-1 defeat for a divorce amendment in 1986. The new amendment

deletes the prohibitions against divorce and remarriage that were explicit in the 1937 constitution.

The approved amendment specifies that when "there is no reasonable prospect of a reconciliation," and the couple have lived apart for four of the five years before application, a civil divorce may be granted. If there is no constitutional challenge, the

The result appeared to indicate that the church's authority has weakened.

amendment may be signed by the president in a matter of weeks. The Parliament, which has already voted almost unanimously for the language of the approved amendment, would then be charged with passing implementing legislation.

Several prominent anti-divorce campaigners said Sunday that their challenge would be based on a Supreme Court decision on Nov. 17, a week before the voting, that ordered the government to stop spending public money on its pro-divorce campaign, which included mailing pamphlets to virtually every household in the country.

The opponents of divorce argued Sunday that the amount of public money spent by the government could easily have made the difference in the vote. Gerald Hogan, law professor at Trinity College in Dublin who was not involved in the campaign, said

that Irish court precedent was that referendum results could be challenged only "where irregularity can affect a result." Government officials argued that before the Supreme Court had ordered them to stop spending public money, lower courts had approved it.

William Binchy, a Trinity law professor and a leader in the anti-divorce campaign, said the spending of public money, about \$800,000, had been ruled "unconstitutional and undemocratic conduct by the government." He said he would meet with other opponents of divorce on Monday to decide whether to challenge the result. A similar statement was made by a well-known retired judge, Rory O'Hanlon, who used to sit in the High Court, which would consider the challenge.

A church spokesman issued a bland statement, with no recriminations, calling on the government and the people to help those suffering in broken marriages. There was no indication whether the hierarchy would support a challenge of the result. The result indicated a weakening of the authority of the church, which has acknowledged damage to its image by sexual abuse cases involving priests.

Ordinary citizens seemed inclined to let the debate drop, and turned their minds to other matters, like the cold winter rain that falls continually, Christmas shopping, the opening of a stage version of "Great Expectations" at the Gate Theater and President Bill Clinton, who arrives in Dublin on Friday morning for a one-day stay.



President Alija Izetbegovic of Bosnia, with a bodyguard, walking through the military cemetery of Sarajevo, which Bosnian Serbs warned against unifying.

The Beirut Of Europe? A Warning By Karadzic

But U.S. Rules Out Revising Dayton Plan To Mollify Bosnia Serbs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Bosnian Serb leaders warned Sunday that Sarajevo would become the Beirut of Europe if the city is unified as laid down under the Dayton peace plan, but U.S. negotiators and military leaders ruled out changes in the accord.

Secretary of Defense William J. Perry and the chief U.S. negotiator on the former Yugoslavia, Assistant Secretary of State Richard C. Holbrooke, said in separate interviews that the peace agreement reached last week in Ohio could not be renegotiated.

"Dayton was an initialing; Paris will be a signing," Mr. Holbrooke said in a television interview. "There will be no change between Dayton and Paris," where the agreement is to be formally signed in mid-December.

Mr. Perry said in another interview: "We're not going to renegotiate this agreement." He also noted that the Bosnian

Bosnian Serbs in Sarajevo remain armed and bitter. Page 8.

Serbs gave President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia written authority to negotiate the agreement ending three and a half years of conflict in the Balkans.

The Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic, spoke on British television from his headquarters in Pale outside Sarajevo as part of a growing Serbian campaign of opposition to parts of the peace plan.

President Bill Clinton was to take his case for contributing 20,000 U.S. troops to the 60,000-strong NATO peacekeeping force to the American public in a televised address Monday night. (Page 8)

A planned U.S. mission would last 12 months and cost \$1.5 billion, Mr. Perry said, adding that American officials believed that "one year will be sufficient to break the cycle of violence." That would allow four to six months to enforce a truce and disarmament, and a further six months to create a secure environment, he said.

Mr. Holbrooke also made it clear that Mr. Karadzic and the army commander, General Ratko Mladic, would be arrested if they appeared in Paris for the treaty signing.

"They won't be in Paris," he said. "They are indicted war criminals. If they set foot in Paris, or for that matter in any European or American country, they will be arrested."

The Bosnian Serbs are incensed that Mr. Milosevic agreed to permit Serb-held Sarajevo suburbs to revert to Bosnian government control.

What is wrong with the Dayton agreement, Mr. Karadzic said, is that it has created "a new Beirut in Europe."

"It is going to bleed for decades," he said, playing to Western fears that NATO troops will become bogged down in further fighting in Bosnia.

Beirut was divided into warring halves during the 1975-1990 Lebanese civil war. A Bosnian government official dismissed Mr. Karadzic's predictions.

"Karadzic was fighting for four years to make Sarajevo look like Beirut before the wall there came down," said Mirza Hajric, a Bosnian Foreign Ministry spokesman.

"But since Karadzic couldn't create Beirut he'll do everything in his power to create a Beirut." (Reuters, AP)

A French-German Feud Festers on Currency Plan

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — In a new sign of tension behind Europe's single-currency project, Germany and France have locked themselves in a last-minute dispute over when to decide which European Union countries will enter a monetary union.

The differences between Bonn and Paris could prevent EU finance ministers from agreeing on a scenario for introducing a single currency when they gather here Monday, EU officials said. The scenario, which calls for the currency to be introduced in stages between Jan. 1, 1999 and mid-2002, is supposed to be endorsed by EU leaders at the centerpiece of their summit meeting in Madrid on Dec. 15 and 16.

The ministers also will hear for the first time Finance Minister Theo Waigel outline Germany's plan for a so-called Stability Pact to enforce budgetary discipline after the launching of a single currency. Although the concept has won broad endorsement since Mr. Waigel floated it on Nov. 7, EU officials warned that there was no agreement yet on his call for automatic sanctions against countries that run deficits exceeding 3 percent of gross domestic product.

The latest monetary dispute involves the so-called Valencia dilemma. When EU finance ministers and central bankers met in that Spanish city on Sept. 30, they decided to base their judgment of which EU countries fulfill the criteria for a single currency on economic data for 1997. But they also agreed that the future European central bank would need almost a full year to prepare for the new currency's launching on Jan. 1, 1999. The central bank can be established only when Europe knows which countries will join the plan.

At a meeting of the Union's secretive monetary committee in Brussels on Tuesday, German officials contended that the Union might not be ready to make a decision until May 1998 because of the need to ensure that data on 1997 government deficits, debts, inflation and interest rates are rock solid, EU monetary officials said. Only Germany, Luxembourg and Ireland meet all the criteria today, and Bonn wants to make sure that any other participants in a single currency can prove their fulfillment of the criteria beyond any doubt.

French officials, who initially wanted to make the single-currency decision as late

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Manila and Muslims Try Again for Peace

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Envoys of the Philippine government and Muslim rebels will meet in Indonesia on Monday in an effort to settle a war over religion and political autonomy that has brought death and destruction to the Philippines for more than two decades.

The talks to end the conflict, one of the few remaining armed uprisings in Southeast Asia, are a critical test of whether the predominantly Christian Philippines can find a peaceful solution to the grievances of its Muslim minority.

The talks, which open in Jakarta on Monday and are scheduled to end by Fri-

day, are the third round of negotiations between the Philippine government and the mainstream Muslim forces of the Moro National Liberation Front since 1992.

Fidel V. Ramos, the Philippine president, said Sunday he was optimistic the talks would bring peace.

But the front's leader, Nur Misuari, said the government's insistence on holding a plebiscite on Muslim autonomy endangered the talks. He warned of a resumption of fighting in the southern Philippines if the negotiations failed.

Philippine police were on alert during the weekend on Mindanao, the main island in the southern Philippines and the home of most Muslim Filipinos, to guard against any attacks by Islamic radicals.

Analysts say that the outcome of the Jakarta talks may determine whether Southeast Asia can avoid the kind of violence between Muslims and non-Muslims that has torn Bosnia and the Middle East, and whether the Philippine government can consolidate its economic program by bringing peace to Mindanao, one of the country's richest regions.

Indonesia, which has the largest Muslim population in the world, is acting as broker in the peace negotiations because it wants to avoid a resurgence of Islamic militancy in the Philippines that could cause unrest among Muslims elsewhere in Southeast Asia, especially in Indonesia and Malaysia.

See TALKS, Page 8

Canada Puts Its Faith in the V-Chip to Wipe Out TV Violence

By Charles Trueheart
Washington Post Service

TORONTO — Every parent remembers the troubling moment when a child first goes saucer-eyed in front of a television set. For Maxine Lawson, the moment came when her son Caden, not yet 2, had his first exposure to professional wrestling on television "and right away started wrestling with himself and his teddy bears."

So the Willowdale, Ontario, single parent was more

than willing to serve as a guinea pig this fall for the new experimental weapon of choice in the parental defense against televised sex and violence. It's a tiny piece of microcircuitry, invented by a Canadian, called the V-chip. The V is for violence.

This new technology allows parents to regulate what their children may watch. By setting ceilings on the level of permissible violence, sexuality or language, each household can customize its viewing options and block unwanted fare. Mrs. Lawson found the device "time-consuming to set" but expects it to

be a valuable tool as Caden gets older.

The V-chip soon could become a fact of life across North America, and conceivably ease the debate over children's access to televised mayhem and sex. President Bill Clinton and both houses of the U.S. Congress favor legislation mandating V-chip technology in all new sets. The fate of the law hangs on budget resolution in Washington.

But Canada is likely to enter the age of the V-chip first, and its agitation against mostly U.S.-made television violence makes it a fit guinea pig for the new

technology. Earlier this year, under the terms of a code of standards adopted by Canadian broadcasters, the "Mighty Morphin Power Rangers" show was yanked from the air by two Canadian companies.

In Canada, the V-chip and a proposed classification system for programs are already being tested in hundreds of households and could be generally available by the end of next year.

Canadian cable companies are eager to install the

See TV, Page 8

AGENDA

Mandela Called 'A Con Artist'

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — South Africa's fight over indemnity for apartheid-era crimes heated up Sunday when the National Party of Second Deputy President Frederik W. de Klerk accused President Nelson Mandela of trying to mislead the country.

"President Mandela is a con artist," said the statement by the junior partner to the African National Congress in the government of national unity. "He is consistently and continuously attempting to mislead the public." The comment fed the dispute over whether people should be prosecuted for crimes committed during the war over apartheid.

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Antilles.....12.50 FF	Morocco.....14 Dh
Cameron.....1,800 CFA	Qatar.....1,000 Rials
Egypt.....£E 5	Réunion.....12.50 FF
France.....10.00 FF	Saudi Arabia.....10.00 R
Gabon.....1,100 CFA	Senegal.....225 PTAS
Greece.....350 Dr	Spain.....1,100 CFA
Italy.....2,800 Lire	Turkey.....T.L. 60,000
Ivory Coast.....1,250 CFA	U.A.E.....10.00 Dirh
Jordan.....1,250 JD	U.S. Mail (Eur.).....\$1.20
Lebanon.....US\$ 1.80	

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Russia's Elections / Army Officers Are Off to the Races

The Military Gets Into the Action

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — With the support of President Boris N. Yeltsin, Russia's military is trying to influence parliamentary politics in a highly unusual way, running a slate of officers in the Dec. 17 election for the lower house of Parliament.

Mr. Yeltsin's loyal defense minister, General Pavel S. Grachev, has organized 123 officers, including 23 generals, to run in the head-to-head local constituency contests that will fill half the Duma's 450 seats.

Many of these districts contain large military bases. Their soldiers, most of them badly paid and housed, might be expected — together with their spouses, relatives and adult children — to vote for the designated officers.

The other half of the seats will be filled proportionally according to a separate party vote. The military has not organized its own party, but most of the main ones among the eligible 43 parties and blocs have military men among their top candidates.

Even now in Russia, about 1.5 million men and women serve in the military, and an additional 2.5 million people serve as Interior Ministry troops, police officers, border guards and so on. It is estimated that about half of Russia's 105 million voters have some connection to the military or to the military industry, which has also suffered from the changes in the country.

Many people believe that the Grachev slate is intended by the Kremlin to take military votes away from the Communists, ultranationalists and the populist former general, Alexander I. Lebed, said Dmitri Trenin, a former army officer and an analyst here for the Carnegie Endowment.

"The Kremlin is thinking

very hard, and Kremlin and Defense Ministry officials are not likely to tolerate anything perceived as anti-Yeltsin," he said.

The main target is the Communists and ultranationalists. "It is aimed at Lebed in a more distant way," Mr. Trenin said. "He's an issue for June 1996," when the presidential election is scheduled, "not so much for 1995."

For all the concern expressed here and abroad about the new look Communist Party running better in the opinion polls than anyone else, officials around the ailing Mr. Yeltsin are fairly calm.

The poll figures are not as dire as they seem, and the structure of the election is likely to produce many centrist legislators from local districts.

In fact, as the television campaign begins, the Communists are getting only about 14 percent in the polls, just ahead of the Women of Russia, and the Communists' allies in the Agrarian Party are getting only 5 percent.

Even if the polls prove unreliable and the two parties together receive 24 or 25 percent of the vote — Vladimir V. Zhirinovskiy, the ultranationalist, shocked the world with his 22.8 percent in December 1993 — Kremlin officials note that the popular vote for parties fills only half the seats.

In 1993, for example, Mr. Zhirinovskiy's Liberal Democratic Party won only six seats in head-to-head contests. So his 22.8 percent of the vote turned into only 14 percent of the seats, and the now faltering liberal party of Yegor T. Gaidar, Russia's Choice, was the largest party in the lower house.

Most of those running in the local contests are provincial notables, mayors or administrative bosses who list themselves as independent but who are likely to favor

Russia's bureaucratic elite and a form of the status quo. The military slate will compete with this second part of the vote.

But generals are prominent on all of the major party lists. It is not only Mr. Yeltsin and General Grachev who hope to benefit from the more sour, defensive and nationalistic mood that envelops Russia these days.

Part of the new mood represents a reviving patriotism, but mostly it stems from disappointment. It represents the traditional reaction here to perceived international humiliation and weakness, especially after the collapse of the Soviet Union and given the Western plans to expand NATO into areas of former Soviet control.

THIS is precisely the mood that the most politically prominent general, Mr. Lebed, represents. He is seen as a victim of power, having been forced to resign for consistent insubordination in June. He has allied himself with the Congress of Russian Communities, a party set up to defend the interests of ethnic Russians adrift in the former republics of the Soviet Union.

Even the liberal Mr. Gaidar prominently features an erstwhile general: a former deputy defense minister, Eduard Vorobyov, who quit

the army rather than take command of the ill-planned invasion of Chechnya a year ago, an adventure that Mr. Lebed also opposed.

General Lev Rokhlin, who finally led the Chechnya campaign and reorganized it — but who refused to accept a Hero of Russia medal for taking the Chechen capital — is high on the party list of Our Home Is Russia, led by Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin.

Mr. Yeltsin's former vice president, Alexander V. Rutskoi, a hero of the Soviet war in Afghanistan who ran for president in 1991, is running his own slate this year, as is Boris V. Gromov, the former commander in the Afghan war who also ran in 1991.

But if political views may differ, there is a military consensus that Russia's armed forces are weak, badly trained and paid, and increasingly poorly equipped — and that they need more money.

Officers who sit in Parliament would at the least be expected to vote for more spending for a military humiliated in Chechnya and feeling threatened by NATO expansion.

COMING UP
World War II and all of its baggage remain an enormous psychological burden for Germany and Russia.

How the Duma's Legislators Are Elected

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Parliament of the Russian Federation consists of the lower house, or State Duma, for which elections are scheduled for Dec. 17, and the upper house, or Federation Council, which is intended to represent the nation's 89 regions, republics and territories.

Both houses were elected in December 1993 for a special two-year term after President Boris N. Yeltsin dissolved the Soviet-era Congress by shuffling in Oc-

tober 1993 and installed a new constitution, which mandates a four-year term for Parliament and the president.

The 450 seats in the Duma are filled in two ways. Half are elected by proportional representation in votes for parties and blocs — 43 have qualified. As in Germany, a party must win at least 5 percent of the vote to get seats. The other half are elected in head-to-head contests in 225 local constituencies.

About 105 million eligible voters will

elect a Duma with relatively weak powers. It must confirm the prime minister, but if it rejects the president's nominee three times, the president can dissolve it and call for new elections. The president may not dissolve the body in the first year of its term, though.

The two houses can give the government a no-confidence vote twice in a set time period, forcing the president to name a new government or call elections.

— STEVEN ERLANGER



A rock musician, Glenn Hughes, speaking in Moscow on behalf of the Our Home Is Russia party headed by Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin. He was invited to help the party's campaign for the elections.

Tamil Tiger Chief Turns Down Talks Sri Lanka Makes Its Offer As Troops Fight in Jaffna

Agence France-Press

COLOMBO — The leader of the Tamil Tiger guerrillas rejected the Sri Lankan government's offer of peace talks Sunday and vowed to keep up the campaign for independence.

Velupillai Prabhakaran, the leader of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam said in a speech over his clandestine radio that he was not willing to negotiate while government soldiers were in Jaffna, the Tigers' bastion in northern Sri Lanka.

"As long as Sri Lankan armed forces remain in Jaffna, the door for peace talks will remain shut tight," Mr. Prabhakaran said.

Government's Offer
John F. Burns of The New York Times reported earlier from New Delhi:

The government offer for talks came as its troops were close to capturing the rebel city of Jaffna, the result of a six-week-old offensive that has seen the bloodiest fighting in 12 years of civil war.

In an interview published in a government magazine, President Chandrika Kumaratunga said the government was ready for negotiations, but only if the rebels agreed to surrender at least some of their weapons to show that they intended to negotiate seriously.

"They must first lay down their arms, then agree to begin and conclude talks with an agreed, specified period," Mrs. Kumaratunga said in the interview in Situmina, a government-owned weekly magazine.

But it seems highly unlikely that the conditions will be accepted by the rebels, whose leaders have fled Jaffna and vowed to continue their struggle from jungle strongholds.

The peace offer appeared partly intended to placate critics of the government offensive, particularly among moderate

Tamil political parties that are represented in Parliament.

After an earlier bid to negotiate an end to the war collapsed in April, with the Tigers abandoning a cease-fire and inflicting stunning defeats on government forces, Mrs. Kumaratunga said she had been "foolish" to trust the rebels and would not repeat the mistake.

Her aides have said in recent weeks that the government believes the Tigers are opposed to any settlement that falls short of a separate Tamil state.

In a view shared by many Western diplomats, Mrs. Kumaratunga's advisers have concluded that only the death or capture of the Tiger leader, Mr. Prabhakaran, and his replacement by a moderate would be likely to incline the rebels toward a compromise that would keep Sri Lanka intact.

With government troops now well inside the city limits of Jaffna, Sri Lanka's second largest city, the rebels' prospects have reached their lowest ebb since the last time they lost control of Jaffna, to an Indian peacekeeping force that drove them out in 1987.

Mr. Prabhakaran then retreated to the Wanni jungles in north-central Sri Lanka, fought the Indian force and resumed control of Jaffna when the Indians withdrew from Sri Lanka in 1990.

Among doubters in Mrs. Kumaratunga's government, the fear is that holding Jaffna will tie down a large part of Sri Lanka's 100,000-member armed forces, opening other parts of the island to Tiger attacks.

Already, the rebels have taken advantage of the concentration of the 35,000-man force besieging Jaffna to strike repeatedly, and with savage effect, elsewhere in Sri Lanka, in a broad arc southward from Jaffna through the central jungles and down the east coast.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Talks Fail to End French Rail Strike

PARIS (AP) — Negotiations between the French state railroad and unions Sunday failed to end a strike that all but choked off weekend train traffic.

Originally, SNCF officials were scheduled to meet with union leaders Monday to discuss the draft plan, but moved the talks up to Sunday to try and end the strike.

Emerging from the talks Sunday evening, the unions read a joint declaration calling on railroad workers to vote to continue the walkout Monday.

Meanwhile, rail traffic remained crippled Sunday night. Only 25 percent of trains were running on most lines, and some were halted entirely, stranding weekend travelers trying to return to Paris. Two of the four urban express RER lines linking Paris to nearby suburbs were closed.

Russia to Impose Stricter Visa Rules

MOSCOW (AP) — Russia will retaliate against countries, including the United States and Germany, for imposing what it

contents are too strict visa rules on Russian travelers.

Russians trying to get tourist visas at embassies in Russia are often made to prove that they have no intention of remaining long term abroad, or that they have sufficient money to support themselves, Mikhail Timoshin, a consular service chief, was quoted as saying by Interfax news agency.

Canada, France, Germany and the United States will be hit by the retaliation, although the actions will not include requests for financial documents.

The gleaming facade of Rome's city hall, designed by Michelangelo more than 400 years ago and covered by scaffolding for much of this year, was formally unveiled Sunday after a nine-month restoration. Pollution had turned the facade soot-black. (Reuters)

Indonesia said Friday that it had lifted a travel ban on foreigners who wished to visit the former Portuguese colony of East Timor. A government spokesman said foreigners with good intentions were welcome.

The ban has been in place since early November. (Reuters)

Israel has increased security at offices around the world as an end to 40 days of mourning for the Islamic Jihad leader

Fathi Shaqaqi, killed by suspected Israeli agents, approached, military officials said Sunday. Security officials have instructed officials to be on the alert as mourning ends in the first week of December. (AFP)

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WEATHER

Europe					Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.					Asia				
City	High	Low	High	Low	City	High	Low	High	Low	City	High	Low	High	Low
Algeria	15/9	12/3	18/11	11/2	London	17/12	10/5	19/12	11/2	Bangkok	30/38	24/25	31/38	24/25
Amsterdam	14/18	8/14	16/20	9/15	Madrid	17/22	10/6	19/24	11/2	Beijing	11/15	5/2	13/15	1/2
Antwerp	14/18	8/14	16/20	9/15	Moscow	20/25	10/5	22/27	11/2	Hong Kong	28/35	18/24	30/38	18/24
Athens	14/18	8/14	16/20	9/15	New York	20/25	10/5	22/27	11/2	Manila	28/35	18/24	30/38	18/24
Berlin	14/18	8/14	16/20	9/15	Osaka	20/25	10/5	22/27	11/2	Seoul	28/35	18/24	30/38	18/24
Bombay	14/18	8/14	16/20	9/15	Shanghai	20/25	10/5	22/27	11/2	Singapore	28/35	18/24	30/38	18/24
Buenos Aires	14/18	8/14	16/20	9/15	Taipei	20/25	10/5	22/27	11/2	Tokyo	11/15	5/2	13/15	1/2
Calcutta	14/18	8/14	16/20	9/15										
Cardiff	14/18	8/14	16/20	9/15										
Chennai	14/18	8/14	16/20	9/15										
Copenhagen	14/18	8/14	16/20	9/15										
Dallas	14/18	8/14	16/20	9/15										
Dhaka	14/18	8/14	16/20	9/15										
Dublin	14/18	8/14	16/20	9/15										
Frankfurt	14/18	8/14	16/20	9/15										
Geneva	14/18	8/14	16/20	9/15										
Hamburg	14/18	8/14	16/20	9/15										
Helsinki	14/18	8/14	16/20	9/15										
Jerusalem	14/18	8/14	16/20	9/15										
Karachi	14/18	8/14	16/20	9/15										
Kolkata	14/18	8/14	16/20	9/15										
Lahore	14/18	8/14	16/20	9/15										
London	17/22	10/6	19/24	11/2										
Los Angeles	14/18	8/14	16/20	9/15										
Lyons	14/18	8/14	16/20	9/15										
Manila	14/18	8/14	16/20	9/15										
Medan	14/18	8/14	16/20	9/15										
Mexico City	14/18	8/14	16/20	9/15										
Mumbai	14/18	8/14	16/20	9/15										
Osaka	14/18	8/14	16/20	9/15										
Paris	14/18	8/14	16/20	9/15										
Perth	14/18	8/14	16/20	9/15										
Port of Spain	14/18	8/14	16/20	9/15										
Rangoon	14/18	8/14	16/20	9/15										
Rio de Janeiro	14/18	8/14	16/20	9/15										
Rome	14/18	8/14	16/20	9/15										
Sao Paulo	14/18	8/14	16/20	9/15										
Seoul	14/18	8/14	16/20	9/15										
Shanghai	14/18	8/14	16/20	9/15										
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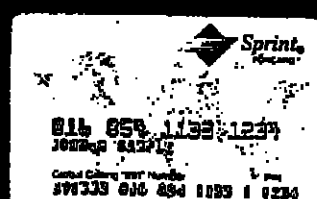
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Australia	000-1000	Cyprus	000-1000	Egypt	000-1000	Greece	000-1000	India	000-1000
Austria	000-1000	Czech Republic	000-1000	Finland	000-1000	Italy	000-1000	Japan	000-1000
Bahamas	000-1000	Dominican Republic	000-1000	Ireland	000-1000	Kenya	000-1000	Korea	000-1000
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Bangladesh	000-1000	El Salvador	000-1000	Lebanon	000-1000	Malaysia	000-1000	Malta	000-1000
Barbados	000-1000	Equatorial Guinea	000-1000	Libya	000-1000	Mexico	000-1000	Moldova	000-1000
Belize	000-1000	Ethiopia	000-1000	Luxembourg	000-1000	Morocco	000-1000	Monaco	000-1000
Bermuda	000-1000	Guatemala	000-1000	Netherlands	000-1000	Norway	000-1000	Oman	000-1000
Bhutan	000-1000	Honduras	000-1000	Netherlands Antilles	000-1000	Pakistan	000-1000	Panama	000-

THE AMERICAS

POLITICAL NOTES

Republicans Drop Aid Curb

WASHINGTON — Republicans in Congress have abandoned a plan to deny federal higher education aid to lawful immigrants, but still want to limit access to the Head Start program for the youngest legal aliens.

Republican welfare legislation would limit, and in some instances deny, the right of aliens lawfully in the United States to receive most kinds of federal aid, including food stamps, Medicaid and short-term child welfare.

But after protests from spokesmen for colleges and universities, who insisted that education was not welfare, a House-Senate conference committee decided last week to drop the proposed ban on immigrants receiving Pell grants, which provide scholarships to college students, and federal student loans.

The conference members did decide to require that immigrants have a citizen co-sign their student loans, a regulation not imposed on students who are citizens.

President Bill Clinton's aides have said he will veto the welfare bill because of other aspects, in particular reductions in spending for child nutrition and aid to the disabled, and provisions for maintaining state spending he considers weak. But the issue of education aid will not go away. The measure is also part of the big budget reconciliation bill. (NYT)

Race Initiative Gets Nowhere

WASHINGTON — More than a month after the Million Man March filled the capital's streets with blacks, official Washington has quietly backed away from proposals that would have given political leaders new roles in promoting racial reconciliation.

After declaring that "we owe the country a follow-up," President Bill Clinton has so far showed no sign that he intends to embark on new initiatives to address issues raised by the march. He has cooled to proposals for a White House conference or independent commission on race, and aides suggest that he plans to continue his earlier approach of occasional speeches on racial questions.

In Congress, where various members had called for a new approach after the Oct. 16 gathering on the Washington Mall, talk on the issue has been almost entirely drowned



PRESIDENTIAL BUNKER — President Bill Clinton blasting out of a sand trap at Hagerstown, Maryland.

out by the rising commotion over the 1996 budget. "There was a lot of interest; I don't know if it's still there," said Representative Jim Leach, Republican of Iowa, one of six members who called for a new study commission on race issues.

The march was far more about individual behavior than government action, as Mr. Clinton himself said at the time. But in the absence of high-level emphasis on the questions raised by the gathering, public discussion could default to the left and right fringes of the political spectrum. (LAT)

Clinton Makes A Budget List

WASHINGTON — With a new round of budget negotiations set for this week, the Clinton administration has sent Congress a "set of principles" that the president would demand in a balanced-budget agreement, including maintaining Medicaid as a program of guaranteed health coverage for the poor and pro-

tecting Medicare beneficiaries from new premium increases.

Leon E. Panetta, the president's chief of staff, set down the guidelines in a letter to the House speaker, Newt Gingrich; the Senate majority leader, Bob Dole, and the chairmen of the House and Senate budget committees.

The letter, which the White House made public, was prompted by a letter from Republican congressional leaders this week that called for the president to submit "specific recommendations" on how to balance the federal budget in seven years.

The exchange, with only a brief intermission for Thanksgiving, showed both sides preparing the ground for an intense debate over how to eliminate the budget deficit. (NYT)

Quote/ Unquote

President Bill Clinton, in a radio address: "We must not let this century close with gunfire ringing in Sarajevo." (AP)

Away From Politics

• Western states are painting new signs, confident that the government will abolish its control of speed limits. Without federal control, Montana automatically becomes America's first "autobahn" state. Like drivers on many of Germany's highways, people on Montana's would face no daytime speed limits. (NYT)

• Saying they had been the victims of a callous police force, six blacks have sued Beverly Hills, California; its mayor, a member of the city council who is a former mayor, and the chief of police. The plaintiffs, including a

handyman at a church and a high school football player, say they or their families were singled out because of their race. The officials were named because, the suit says, they had ignored numerous complaints. (NYT)

• Tensions among some of the most powerful Colombian drug rings in New York have spawned a series of murders and kidnappings in Queens, the authorities say, even as violent crime has been declining almost everywhere else in the city. Coming after the arrests of the chiefs of the Cali cartel, the new violence suggests that discipline is eroding in the Colombian cocaine distribution system that supplies New York and much of the rest of the Eastern Seaboard, officials say. (NYT)

Balaguer Blesses Successor

The Associated Press
SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic — Signaling the end of the 31-year reign of President Joaquín Balaguer Ricardo, the governing party has named Vice President Jacinto Peynado as its presidential candidate.

Mr. Peynado, 54, won the nomination on a platform of modernizing the nation, rebuilding the economy and reducing poverty.

"The kind of government I'm proposing will be modern, agile and a dynamic catalyst of changes," Mr. Peynado told 5,000 delegates and 19 foreign leaders attending the convention of the Social Christian Reform Party.

In an emotional farewell, Mr. Balaguer, 89, who has been president since 1966, said he felt confident that he was leaving the Caribbean nation in good hands.

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Pollution Inspections Cut in Budget Fight

By John H. Cushman Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In the past several weeks, the Environmental Protection Agency has canceled hundreds of pollution inspections at factories, water treatment plants and other sites nationwide because of budget cuts imposed by temporary spending legislation.

Agency officials say that the reduction in inspections, which began when stopgap spending bills reduced the EPA's budget last month, is likely to intensify if Congress cuts the agency's enforcement money.

A bill sponsored by Republicans who think the EPA is too zealous in investigating possible polluters would cut spending on environmental enforcement by more than 20 percent. The House and Senate are expected to vote on the measure this week.

At Frankford Arsenal, an industrial park in Philadelphia, federal inspectors who were tipped off to a possible violation postponed a visit because technicians were unable to pay for travel from a laboratory in Annapolis, Maryland.

The local fire department visited the scene instead and found drums of the toxic compound PCB stored there, a violation that was viewed as very serious. The EPA then sent an emergency response official who persuaded the responsible company to correct the problem, officials recounted.

But, said John Ruggero, an EPA official, "If everyone does not respond until it is an emergency, then there are problems there waiting to happen."

Republicans, however, said their view was simple: that there is not enough money to fix every environmental problem.

"Our objective with the EPA is to first, by way of the dollars, get the attention of this agency," said Representative Jerry Lewis of California, who is the House Republicans' spokesman on the EPA bill. "They have grown like Topsy and are placing regulation upon regulation."

The argument over environmental spending will be a prominent feature in the budget talks between the White House and Congress.

The two sides agreed last week on a framework for a balanced federal budget in seven years, but the agreement hinged on some conditions.

One was that the budget legislation that emerges provides what President Bill Clinton considers adequate money for protecting the environment. Mr. Clinton has vowed to veto the EPA spending bill as it now stands.

New Tests Aid in Predicting Heart Problems

By Gina Kolata
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Half of the 600,000 Americans who have heart attacks each year have no symptoms beforehand. As many as 30 percent of heart disease patients do not even have any obvious risk factors, like high blood pressure, high cholesterol levels, diabetes or a family history of heart disease.

In fact, only a minority of heart disease patients have clear-cut risk, like greatly elevated cholesterol levels.

Sergei Grinkov, the Olympic gold medal skater who collapsed and died of a heart attack last Monday, had a family history of heart disease and may also have had high blood pressure.

In the disease's later stages, standard tests would have picked up the danger.

But researchers in cardiology

say that a new generation of predictive tests might have helped him by finding his heart disease even before his arteries became clogged.

These new tests include heart scans that can see the incipient growth of plaque and genetic tests that may pin down who is most at risk and who is most likely to respond to treatments like low-fat diets.

Many new predictive tests are still research tools, but Dr. Daniel Rader, director of the Lipid Clinic at the University of Pennsylvania, said he often sees young men in their 20s who, like Mr. Grinkov, had a father who died young of heart disease and who fear that they may share their fathers' fate.

And, Dr. Rader said, the new tests may find that these men, too, are at risk of early death and suggest measures they can take to protect themselves.

Already, about 50 medical

centers in the United States are experimenting with a new type of scanning machine, called an ultrafast CT or electron beam CT, that can find evidence of incipient atherosclerosis before the buildup of artery-clogging plaque has advanced enough to impede blood flow.

Other noninvasive tests, like exercise stress tests or thallium

scans of the heart, can detect abnormalities only when blood flow to the heart is compromised.

The new machines take X-ray images of the heart so quickly that they can snap the pictures between beats, avoiding the blurring that would oc-

cur with normal CT scans.

Dr. Patrick Sheedy, a diagnostic radiologist at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota, explained that the ultrafast CTs take pictures in a tenth of a second. A conventional CT scanner, he said, requires about 2 seconds to form an image, during which time the heart beats twice.

Although ultrafast CT scanners cannot show actual plaque, they can show flecks of calcium in coronary arteries, which appear as bright white flakes on the dark gray X-ray pictures. Calcium deposits, researchers say, are harbingers of coronary artery disease.

Conventional wisdom says that heart disease follows a predictable path: atherosclerotic plaque starts to accumulate in a coronary artery, the artery narrows, patients begin having chest pains or other symptoms of heart disease, their stress

tests show blockages and, eventually, they have heart attacks.

But Dr. Bruce Brundage, the chief of cardiology at Harbor-UCLA Medical Center, said, "We've learned that, unfortunately, not everybody has that kind of natural history."

Many people never develop so much plaque that their artery is obstructed. Instead, they grow a thinner layer of plaque. Then, one day, without warning, a section of plaque will crack, a blood clot will form and block an artery, and the person will have a heart attack.

By detecting calcium de-

posits, ultrafast CT scans seem to find atherosclerosis long before it has advanced.

"Whenever there is detectable calcium in coronary arteries, there is always atherosclerosis," he said.

"When you don't see it, there is virtually no chance of any significant atherosclerosis."

E-Mail Compendium Captures the Real White House

By Michael Wines
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — On the morning of Nov. 6, 1986, as news of his secret role in the arms-for-hostages deals with Iran first cascaded onto the world's front pages, Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North sat at a computer terminal in his third-floor office at the National Security Council and tapped out an electronic message.

"Oh, Lord," he wrote to a co-worker, sounding pained. "I lost the slip and broke one of the high heels. Forgive please. Will return the wig on Monday."

Whatever the meaning — it is unclear to this day whether Colonel North had just returned from an undercover mission or a rowdy Halloween party — this surely was never meant for public consumption.

Now it is public, along with 499 other internal White House computer messages, in a new book that purports to expose what Oval Office advisers really thought and did during Ronald Reagan's tumultuous second term. What they did, besides conduct government business and hatch foreign-policy plots that have been largely reported, is play practical jokes, flirt and practice interoffice politics.

The resulting White House often looks less like the locus of earthly power than the water cooler in a lot of corporate accounting departments, law firms or some newsrooms.

The paperback book and accompanying computer diskette, titled "White House e-mail," were published by the National Security Archives, a nonprofit organization that seeks to preserve and declassify federal foreign-policy documents.

The book is based on a mountain of interoffice messages exchanged by White House em-

ployees over an in-house computer system during much of the 1980s. Many authors believed the exchanges were being erased, but technicians were regularly transferring the messages and hoarding other files to more permanent storage devices.

In the years since Iran-contra investigators discovered the backup files in 1987, the Na-

tional Security Archives has fought a legal battle to prevent the Reagan, Bush and Clinton administrations from destroying those files and others recorded in the 1990s and late 1980s.

At stake are nearly 6,000 computer tapes and 135 hard drives. They hold literally millions of pages of messages, more than could be readily de-

classified. The book and diskette, culled from 4,000 sanitized messages that the White House and Iran-contra investigators have released, are a cross between history and voyeurism — a stream of insights into past American policy, spiced with depictions of White House officials in poses they would never adopt for a formal portrait.

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EUROPE

No Letup in French Strikes Unions Call for Shutdown on Tuesday

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PARIS — A strike by France's rail workers dragged into its third day on Sunday, giving the conservative government no respite from nationwide labor unrest over its austerity drive.

Pressure on Prime Minister Alain Juppé looked set to intensify, with two leading trade unions calling for a general strike on Tuesday and university students planning demonstrations for increased funding two days later.

A strike Friday over plans to revamp the debt-ridden welfare system and make civil servants contribute longer to qualify for a pension brought transportation and a host of public services across the country to a near standstill.

Unions representing rail

workers, who joined Friday's stoppage over welfare reform, also fear that a contract being prepared by the state-operated SNCF will bring salary limits, job cuts and the decommissioning of loss-making rail lines.

The SNCF chairman, Jean Bergougnoux, told a parliamentary committee recently that the company would post a loss of 11 billion francs (\$2.3 billion) this year, and, if nothing was changed, 16 billion francs by 2000.

He wants the state to take over financial responsibility for loss-making regional lines and part of the 175 billion franc debt, but also aims to improve staff productivity.

"This is the last-chance contract, the process under way must not fail," Mr. Bergougnoux told the weekly *Le Journal*

du Dimanche. The SNCF brought forward scheduled talks with unions to Sunday afternoon from Monday. But more disruptions were likely Monday after unions called on rail workers to continue strike action after the talks failed to assuage their concerns over job security and pensions.

Mr. Juppé's bold welfare reform is part of President Jacques Chirac's drive to bring down public deficits and qualify France for a single European currency in 1999.

In a barbed reference to his Socialist predecessor, François Mitterrand, Mr. Chirac said in a magazine interview published Sunday that France had started later than Britain and Germany to cut its budget deficit.

"This obliges us to do in two-and-a-half years what the others will have done in five," he told the U.S. weekly *Time*. "That's obviously more difficult. Especially after 14 years of lax management, which consisted of spending more than was reasonable."

Mr. Chirac shrugged off his record unpopularity. "I think a politician should be a leader and not a follower," he said. "That means he should base his decisions on the commitments he has made, on his idea of the future, on his vision of the country and not on public opinion."

Mr. Chirac's popularity has revived eight points to 22 percent, according to the latest poll in the news magazine *Le Point*. (Reuters, AFP)

BRIEFLY EUROPE

U.K. Stands Fast on Ulster Guns

BELFAST — Britain told all sides in Northern Ireland on Sunday that it wanted guerrillas to disarm before convening a new initiative to find a solution to Europe's longest guerrilla war.

The message was spelled out by the Northern Ireland secretary, Sir Patrick Mayhew, days before President Bill Clinton visits the two Irelands to reinforce the fragile peace.

Sir Patrick said the Irish Republican Army and its Protestant Loyalist foes had to agree to disarm and hand over some weapons as a sign of good faith to be invited to peace talks. He said neither Sinn Féin, the IRA's political wing, nor the political spokesmen of the Loyalists could take part in talks "if their friends seek to augment their arguments with guns." (Reuters)

Juan Carlos Link Is Dismissed

MADRID — Spain's chief prosecutor was reported on Sunday to have dismissed reports linking King Juan Carlos I to two disgraced financiers who allegedly tried to blackmail him over favors they had provided to the crown.

The prosecutor, Carlos Granados, said in interviews with Sunday newspapers that he had found no evidence of a blackmail attempt and that the king was not involved in dealings between his friend and former personal manager Manuel Prado and the financier Javier de la Rosa.

"The king is outside those dealings," Mr. Granados said. The king, who became head of state 20 years ago this week, was sucked into Spain's domestic political warfare early this month when the newspaper *Diario 16* published reports of the alleged blackmail attempt. (Reuters)

German Party Calls on Schröder

BONN — The new leader of Germany's opposition Social Democrats has given an ambitious state premier, Gerhard Schröder, a leading party economic role again, two months after he was dismissed as the Social Democrats economic spokesman.

Mr. Schröder, who cultivates close links with industry, provoked the previous leader, Rudolf Scharping, into firing him by saying: "The question is not whether to have Social Democratic or conservative economic policies, but modern or unmodern ones." (Reuters)

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Monday:

BRUSSELS: Economics and finance ministers meet.

BRUSSELS: Telecommunications ministers meet.

BARCELONA: Two-day EU-Mediterranean conference opens with the commissioner for relations with Mediterranean countries, Manuel Marín, meeting with mayors of Mediterranean cities.

BRUSSELS: The commissioner for relations with Africa, João de Deus Pinheiro, meets with Prime Minister Daniel Kablan Duncan of the Ivory Coast.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP.

Bodyguard Kills Russian Legislator

The Associated Press

CHITA, Russia — A Russian lawmaker was shot to death by his bodyguard while on a campaign tour in Siberia, the fourth member of Parliament to be killed in less than two years, officials said Sunday.

Sergei Markidonov, 34, was shot in the head in his hotel room at 2:30 A.M. Sunday in Petrovsk-Zabalsky, said an interior Ministry spokesman, Pyotr Benzyak.

Mr. Markidonov had been drinking heavily with a local bodyguard, who Mr. Benzyak identified only by his last name, Fyodorov. After killing the lawmaker, Mr. Fyodorov, 31, shot himself and is in intensive care in a local hospital, the spokesman said.

It was not clear if the two knew each other before Mr. Markidonov's visit to the eastern Siberian town.

Mr. Markidonov, an economist and member of the reformist Stable Russia party, was elected to the State Duma in 1993 and was a member of its committee on privatization and economic activities.

He was campaigning in Petrovsk-Zabalsky for re-election in the Dec. 17 parliamentary elections.

Legislators have become frequent targets of violence in Russia, and many now carry weapons or have bodyguards. Some lawmakers have been linked to organized crime groups and shady business deals.

Angry Wrangling Slows Walkup to Barcelona Meeting

Agence France-Press

BARCELONA — Officials from the European Union and southern Mediterranean countries held last-minute talks Sunday on the eve of the Barcelona conference in an attempt to iron out disputes over the terms of a new partnership.

Delegates said they expected to talk right up to the opening of the conference on Monday about issues such as terrorism and immigration, which are to be part of their joint declaration.

Israel and the eight Arab countries — Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, the Palestinians, Syria and Tunisia — have clashed over political and security issues despite Europe's insistence that the two-day conference is not the place to air Middle East problems.

Syria, which backs Hezbollah guerrillas fighting Israel's occupation of south Lebanon, wants to distinguish between terrorism and resistance against foreign occupation.

The Palestinian delegation, headed by Yasser Arafat, is demanding that the conference recognize the right to self-determination as part of the Palestinians' campaign for an independent state.

And Arab states also want the meeting to call on all countries to sign the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty, which Israel has refused to do. The Arab delegations met over the week-

end to forge a joint stand.

"We feel that Arab countries are trying to force concession on Israel and we will not allow it," an Israeli diplomat, Alofe Bar, said Sunday. "The amendment on terrorism that Syria has proposed we see even as provocation. If we start talking about issues like this we could go on forever."

"This conference is trying to lay the cornerstone of a building. If we can't even agree on this, then we will never build cooperation," continued Mr. Bar, who is based in Madrid.

The conference, which groups the Arab countries, Cyprus, the 15 EU countries, Israel, Malta and Turkey, has agreed on the creation of a free-trade zone in the Mediterranean by 2010, one of the main aims to be announced Tuesday.

But Europe has met resistance from some southern Mediterranean countries over attempts to tackle its security concerns in the region, like immigration, and its insistence that an economic partnership requires political and cultural reform in its future partners.

"There will be no Euro-Mediterranean zone if there is no cultural dialogue or security," Foreign Minister Javier Solana of Spain said.

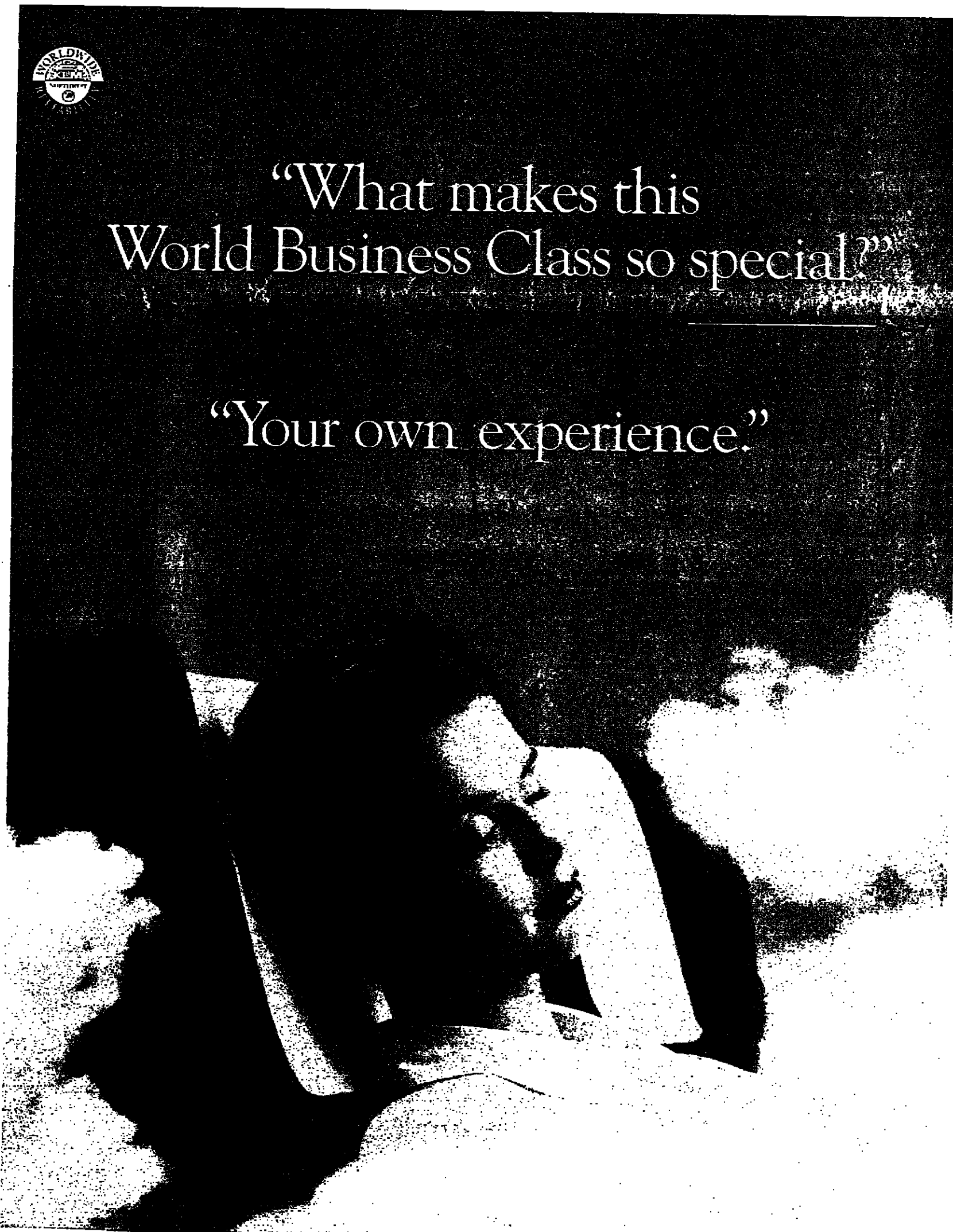
The conference is not a meeting of "donors or creditors," he stressed, but a forum for "future partners."



Police guarding a Eurostar train in Paris after striking workers delayed two trains.

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INTERNATIONAL

New Polish President Quits His Party

By Jane Perlez
New York Times Service

WARSAW — In a conciliatory move intended to heal political and emotional wounds after Poland's elections, President-elect Aleksander Kwasniewski has resigned from the political organization created six years ago on the ruins of the Communist Party.

As he handed in his membership card, No. 13, he told applauding supporters of the Social Democracy Party on Saturday that he wanted there to be no doubt about his ability to eat all Poles in an "equal way."

But as he made this gesture Mr. Kwasniewski, 41, was beginning to feel the consequences of having lied about his education, insisting during his campaign that he had a university degree.

Several days before the election a week ago, Gdansk University officials announced that he had not completed enough credits for the economics degree he said he had earned in the late 1970s.

The furor that followed was used by the defeated president, Lech Walesa, to mount an electoral challenge to Mr. Kwasniewski's victory. The protest asks that the election result be overturned on the grounds that Mr. Kwasniewski won by failing to describe his true educational status.

Most lawyers said they doubted the challenge, lodged with the Supreme Court, would succeed. But campaign aides of Mr. Kwasniewski acknowledged that falsely claiming that he had earned a university degree had been a big mistake.

One aide suggested that Mr. Kwasniewski made the claim to draw an even clearer line between himself, a well-spoken man who did spend five years studying at Gdansk University, and Mr. Walesa, an electrician who speaks ungrammatical Polish and did not finish primary school.

It had also been a mistake, they said, for Mr. Kwasniewski not to have declared his wife's earnings on a form demanding such information of members of Parliament.

The two instances of a lack of candor marred what had otherwise been a highly professional Western-style campaign.

Confirmation that Mr. Kwasniewski had not received a university degree was first reported on public television on the

'It is hard to imagine an annulment of the elections solely over this issue.'

second to last night of campaigning. But it was not prominently featured in national newspapers.

Because there was little time for reporters to ask Mr. Kwasniewski directly about the issue before an official media blackout for the two days before polling day, the candidate was saved from what could have been a last-minute debacle.

The newspaper Rzecz

pospolita suggested that an explanation by Mr. Kwasniewski would be a test of his good intentions.

"It is hard to imagine an annulment of the elections solely over this issue — it would compromise the state and the presidency," the paper's editors wrote. "But to be in a situation where, soon after an election, the honesty of the victor has to be publicly judged is damaging not just to him but to democratic elections themselves."

In his appearance before Social Democracy Party members on Saturday, Mr. Kwasniewski seemed unfazed by the storm and delivered a speech exhorting them not to appear too "triumphant" when they return to their provinces.

He warned the members of Parliament not to make changes in the proposed budget that would violate spending constraints outlined in the bill.

Poland, which wants to join the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, is expected to have about 6 percent growth this year, the strongest in Europe.

Mexico's Ex-President Says Brother Must Explain Riches

Reuters

MEXICO CITY — Former President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, breaking a half-year of silence, said his brother Raúl must explain how he amassed a multimillion-dollar fortune in foreign bank accounts.

In a statement faxed to Reuters, Mr. Salinas said his brother must clearly explain the amount and origin of money held in the accounts.

Mexican authorities are now investigating Raúl, already under arrest for allegedly planning the assassination of a top ruling party official and for illicit enrichment during public office.

"If he committed crimes, he must be punished firmly by the appropriate authorities," Mr. Salinas said in a short statement.

Mr. Salinas's private office in Mexico City confirmed that the statement had come from the former president, now in

self-imposed exile.

The fortunes in foreign bank accounts came to light when Raúl's wife was arrested in Geneva trying to withdraw funds from accounts using false documents. One Swiss account is said to hold at least \$84 million.

In jail since February on charges of plotting the murder of a former leader of the ruling party, José Francisco Ruiz Massieu, Raúl allegedly banked millions of dollars of illegal gains during his brother's administration from 1988-94.

The investigation into his private fortune, allegedly amassed as head of Mexico's staple food agency, Conasupo, is yet another scandal that has sullied the Salinas family name.

The ex-president said he was convinced of his brother's innocence of murder charges.



SANTAS TAKE TO THE STREETS — A group of "Santa's helpers" marching down Fifth Avenue in New York to take up their pre-Christmas street-corner positions to solicit money for the Volunteers of America.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Does Stress-Inducing Housing Help Explain National Blahs?

Why are Americans glum despite five years of economic expansion? Jerome Segal, a resident philosopher at the University of Maryland's Institute for Philosophy and Public Policy, says a main reason is that most people no longer have "safe, minimally attractive housing located a reasonable distance from work."

Why? American cities have become so degraded that living in them is stressful, but moving to the suburbs is both stressful and expensive, requiring both parents in a family to hold jobs that are usually far from home. And this raises other problems:

• Transportation. Going suburban

makes the private car a necessity and two cars an essential, not a luxury, in families where two adults need to work so they can afford the suburbs.

• Health care. Medical inflation and medical technology mean Americans now spend 50 percent more on health than in 1970.

• Children and education. Two-work families must pay for day-care for small children. And an economy that does not provide enough workaday jobs makes college a necessity.

Mr. Segal offers no simple cure for this malaise. He says that society was better off when it provided livable cities, schools that educated and public transportation.

Short Takes

Muskingum College, a small, private school in Concord, Ohio, is reversing a national trend of recent years by cutting tuition by \$4,000. The \$13,850 tuition for students enrolling for the 1996-97 school year will drop to \$9,850. Muskingum

officials say they hope the move will increase enrollment, which had shrunk from 1,122 in 1993-94 to 1,091 this year. Nationwide, college tuition increased by an average of 6 percent this year — less than the double-digit increases of the early 1990s, but still twice the inflation rate.

"I've got to keep going," Doug Simonson of Sumpter, Oregon, kept telling himself as he crawled through the window of his mangled pickup truck, which had careened down a hill and crashed. He struggled — with a broken neck — for six miles down a logging road, sloshing across a creek and climbing over fallen trees before he reached a road and flagged down a passing car. Doctors said he was luckier than the paralyzed actor Christopher Reeve because he had broken bones but no nerve damage. Mr. Simonson, 64, must wear a supportive vest and steel halo to immobilize his neck for a couple of months, but he suffered no permanent injury.

International Herald Tribune

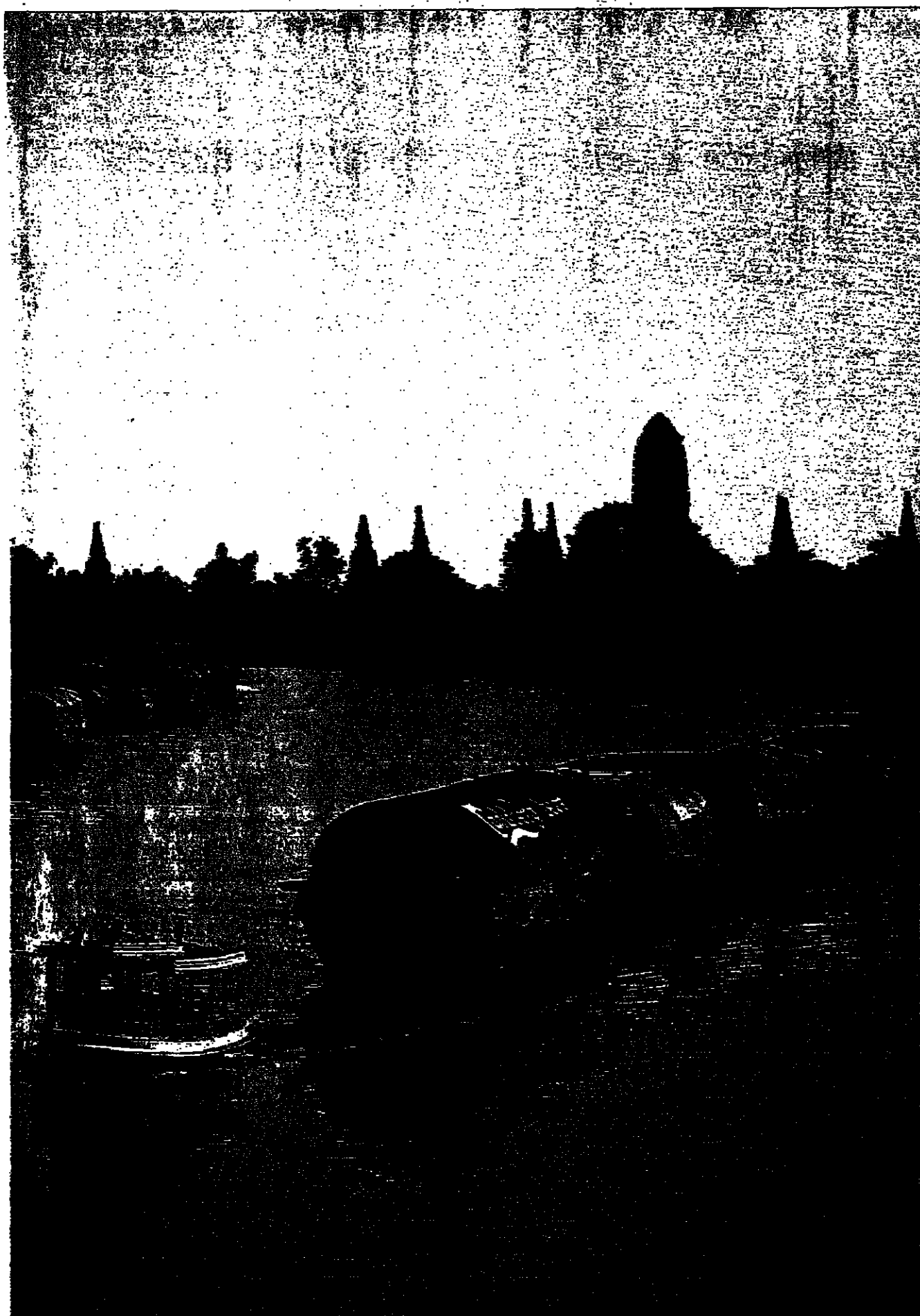
Tuesday

STYLE

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INTERNATIONAL

Armed and Bitter, Sarajevo's Serbs Await NATO's Peacemakers

By Chris Hedges and Kit R. Roane
The New York Times

ILIDZA, Bosnia — The redrawing of the boundaries of Sarajevo, clean and neat on the conference table, is the most contentious part of the Ohio agreement, one that now appears likely to draw multinational peacekeepers into the kind of fire-fights American officials desperately hope to avoid.

Demoralized Bosnian Serb leaders said Sunday that the agreement, which they characterize as a defeat for the Bosnian Serbs, has led to a disintegration of their authority over a bitter and well-armed populace. Top Serb commanders and political leaders have been holding daily meetings with the Serbian leader, Radovan Karadzic, in a desperate bid to try and find another solution for the redrawing of the boundaries of the city.

Police and security forces prevented a public demonstration Sunday in the Serbian suburb of Ilidza, fearing that it could turn violent, but said they were unsure if they could prevent another called for Tues-

day. Angry groups of young men have started to stone and flip over United Nations vehicles passing through Serbian sections of the city. And senior Serbian leaders say that if the multinational force arrives and attempts to implement the agreement, that calls for Serbs in several Sarajevo neighborhoods to disarm and accept the rule of the Bosnian government, they will be unable to prevent bloodshed.

"I am a Serb soldier," said Nedjeljko Prstajevic, the mayor of Ilidza, his voice quivering with emotion.

"He is a Serb soldier," he said pointing to his deputy. "There is no difference between the Serb people and the Bosnian Serb army. We are the same. We can take off our uniforms, but we will still be soldiers."

"We will still fight. And if the multinational force tries to drive us from our homes, or take away our right to defend ourselves, there will be no authority on earth, including the Serb authorities, that can stop us. We will not leave. We will not withdraw. And we will not live under Muslim rule."

The city, carved up between Serbian and government troops, has seen some of the most vicious fighting in nearly four years of war. The house-to-house battles, deadly sniper fire and heavy shelling have consumed thousands of lives. Sarajevo's gutted and dreary remains of buildings, homes and factories, along with the rusted hulks of cars and buses and the scattered detritus of war.

Just as the Palestinians and the Jews claim Jerusalem as their capital, and the Turkish and Greek Cypriots claim Nicosia as theirs, the Serbs and the Muslims are locked in a deadly fight for Sarajevo. The city is a symbol for the Serbian and Muslim cause. And the hundreds of Bosnia dead, their graves often dotting neighborhoods like open wounds, are a powerful and irrational draw toward violence and intolerance.

The NATO operation is billed as one where a preponderance of Western firepower will obliterate any obstacles placed in its path. But it increasingly appears that the 60,000 NATO troops, when they do

encounter trouble, will not confront organized resistance, but roads clogged with angry women and children, lone snipers and renegade bands of armed men. Most of the resistance will probably come from the Serbs, who have lost the most with this agreement.

"The NATO command is prepared in a planning sense," said Michael Clark, director for the Center for Defense Studies, in a telephone interview from London. "The problem is that the best plans on paper have to be implemented on the ground. And there, things never seem as clean. Training can never anticipate the unexpected. What are these troops going to do when an old lady in a house refuses to leave to make way for its original residents?"

"We are talking about a West Bank scenario. People will have to be physically moved. There will be a lot of problems."

Serbian forces are scheduled to begin a monthlong retreat from their strongholds around Sarajevo after the NATO-led operation takes over operations in Bosnia, probably in mid-December. The approximately 60,000 Serbs living in the central

suburbs of Grbavica, Ilidza, Hadzici, Vogošća, and Ilidza, will find themselves, within 120 days, governed by the Muslim-Croat federation that they fought against, if the agreement takes hold.

The surrounding towns of Lukavica, Kasindol and Pale, the Serb's self-styled capital, will remain in Serbian hands.

The Serbs, waiting to see if their leadership can miraculously roll back the Ohio decision to remap Sarajevo, are now in emotional limbo. But once it is clear that their neighborhoods will be turned over to the Bosnian and Croat federation, Serbian leaders expect to see a violent eruption that could draw multinational troops into the maelstrom as targets.

"Everybody has a hand grenade in his pocket," said Jovan Busarin, a 46-year-old stenographer, sitting in The Belgrade coffee shop in the western Serbian suburb of Ilidza. "Remember Somalia? We, too, will drag the bodies of dead soldiers through the streets."

The Ohio agreement permits those who were driven from their homes to return. But there is no mechanism for determining who

will gain property rights or how disputes will be settled.

"The best these forces are going to accomplish is the separation of combatants," said Jonathan Eyal, director of the United Royal Services Institute in London, in a telephone interview. "To fully implement the peace accord, you are looking at months of painstaking negotiations, village by village. Soldiers will have to walk a delicate line, using just enough force to quell a conflict, without using too much to make it flare up."

The Muslims and the Serbs have little stomach for Western assurances that international troops will provide them with protection. Neither side shows any proclivity to lay down their weapons. UN forces, with a similar mandate, were unable to protect Croatian Serbs in the Krajina, some 170,000 of whom were driven from their homes in August. They also stood by as Bosnian Serb forces rounded up and detained thousands of Muslims in Srebrenica, many of whom were later executed, according to U.S. intelligence reports.

Clinton Appeals on Bosnia Wary Congress Signals Some Backing

Compiled by The Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Seeking to build support for sending U.S. troops to the Balkans, President Bill Clinton has said that "our values, our interests and our leadership are at stake" in the effort to safeguard the Bosnian peace agreement.

And two key Republicans on the Senate Armed Services Committee signaled Sunday that Mr. Clinton may win the fight for backing in Congress, saying that the traditional tendency of Congress to follow the president's lead on major foreign policy issues might again prevail.

Devoting most of his weekly radio speech Saturday to Bosnia, Mr. Clinton foreshadowed the argument he is expected to make in a televised address from the Oval Office on Monday night. He appealed repeatedly to national pride in America's values and leadership, and he said that U.S. troops would have the authority to meet any threat to their safety "with immediate and decisive force."

"The Bosnian people have suffered unspeakable atrocities — mass executions, ethnic cleansing, campaigns of rape and terror," Mr. Clinton said. He recounted the grim statistics of the 3½-year-old Bosnian war: 250,000 dead, more than 2 million people driven from their homes, most of them still refugees.

Despite congressional opposition, there were signs Sunday of support among some key Republicans. Congress has not defied a president on military matters since it cut off funding for the bombing in Cambodia in 1974. Senator John McCain III, Republican of Arizona, said in a television interview, adding: "I think the president can make the case."

He and Senator John Warner of Virginia — Republicans who have strongly opposed U.S. involvement on the ground and who carry considerable weight on defense matters — both pledged to keep an open mind when Mr. Clinton presents his case.

Senator Warner, suggested that approval was possible with the addition of some limiting conditions. He also stressed that there could be no repeat of the mission in Somalia, when the killing of 18

American troops in a firefight in 1993 hastened U.S. withdrawal from that country.

"If we go, we've got to remain, we've got to sustain the casualties," he said. "There can be no cut-and-run if we endure casualties. That's got to be made very, very clear from the outset."

A Democrat who has been wary of U.S. involvement, Senator Bob Kerrey of Nebraska, said Sunday that he would probably support the president. "I think the future of Europe is at stake."

But he, too, warned that America must accept the risks. "We cannot ask our soldiers to be courageous if our politicians are not."

Senator Phil Gramm of Texas, a Republican presidential candidate, was adamant in his opposition to Mr. Clinton's policy and to what he termed an "unworkable" agreement.

"I don't think he has made the case," he said. "Foreign policy is not social work."

Mr. Clinton won a diplomatic triumph last week when the presidents of Serbia, Bosnia and Croatia agreed to end Europe's worst conflict since World War II. The accord was reached after intense talks at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, near Dayton, Ohio.

Now the president faces a critical test as he attempts to convince a skeptical public of the need to send 20,000 U.S. troops to join the 40,000 other NATO soldiers in enforcing the peace.

While Mr. Clinton has maintained that he has the constitutional authority as commander in chief to dispatch troops on his own, he plans to ask for congressional support. Administration officials have said the president will seek a vote in Congress on a nonbinding resolution similar to the one that President George Bush narrowly pushed through Congress before the Gulf War.

Senator Bob Dole, the ma-

jority leader, and Representative Newt Gingrich, the House speaker, both said last week that Mr. Clinton had yet to make a solid case for sending U.S. troops to the Balkans and that he would face many questions.

"The president is obligated to demonstrate to the American people that the mission to Bosnia is vital to our national interest and that it is well-defined and achievable," Mr. Gingrich said hours after the accord was reached Tuesday.

Mr. Clinton began his campaign to win support for sending troops to the Balkans the moment he announced the peace agreement, reminding Americans of the war atrocities that they had seen on their television screens.

He intends to use a favorite presidential tool for reaching public opinion — an address to the nation from the Oval Office on Monday, hours after being briefed on the plan for troop deployment by Defense Secretary William J. Perry.

The address, however, is only part of the administration effort. On Friday, the White House released letters from the Serbian, Croatian and Bosnian leaders ensuring "the safety and security" of U.S. troops.

On Sunday, Mr. Perry, W. Anthony Lake, the national security adviser, and Assistant Secretary of State Richard C. Holbrooke made the administration's case on television talk shows. Key officials are to testify on Capitol Hill in the coming week.

Delivering the Republican response to Mr. Clinton's remarks Saturday, Representative Susan Molinari of New York was cautious.

"Our soldiers' burdens will be to protect new boundaries drawn with the blood of innocent Bosnian men, women and children," she said.

"This, my friend, is the tragic reality which awaits our troops and must be discussed quickly and honestly with the American people."

Mr. Clinton is to brief congressional leaders Tuesday before he makes a trip to England, Northern Ireland, Ireland and Spain. Next Saturday he plans a second radio address and a meeting with U.S. troops in Germany, likely to be among the first to go to the Balkans. (NYT/AP)



A resident of Kabul salvaging what he could from the ruins of his destroyed home as rescue workers looked through the rubble for possible survivors after rebel aircraft dropped at least nine bombs on the city. The government blamed the Taleban student militia for the air raid, which killed more than 35 people and wounded at least 140 others.

RACE: Europeans Take Laissez-Faire Approach to Affirmative Action

Continued from Page 1

officials said discrimination is just one reason for the disparity.

In London, where members of minority groups constitute some 20 percent of the population, the Metropolitan Police force is 97.3 percent white, although the department said applications from nonwhites were increasing as it stepped up recruitment.

Even where Europe does have programs that give preference to women and minorities, they are coming under intense legal scrutiny.

In October the European Court of Justice, which applies European Union legal directives to cases in the member nations, struck down a program in the German city of Bremen that required municipal agencies to give preference to women in job categories where women were underrepresented.

The court held that the program violated a 1976 European Union directive that requires equal treatment for men and women in employment, even though the directive provided for exceptions in cases where a measure was intended to re-

move existing inequalities.

"Rules which guarantee women absolute and unconditional priority for appointment or promotion go beyond promoting equal opportunities and overstep the limits of the exception," the court ruled.

European labor experts said there are many differences between discrimination problems in Europe and those in the United States.

For one thing, affirmative action programs in the United States were developed largely in response to long-standing patterns of discrimination against a

large black population. In European nations, other than Britain, the issue has so far been framed primarily in terms of sex, in part because minority populations are relatively small.

Most European countries have outlawed employment discrimination on the basis of sex, but only Britain has a statute extending equal opportunity to race. Even in Britain, however, employers are not required to monitor the racial composition of their work forces.

For the most part, efforts in Europe to bring equal opportunity to private industry center on providing education and training programs to women and minorities to help them compete for jobs. In many countries, government has taken more of an advocacy role when it comes to public-sector jobs, often through programs intended to recruit more women.

The European systems generally allow a job-seeker to bring legal action against employers when he or she feels that a job or promotion has been denied because of discrimination.

leading cable company. "The V-chip is the designated vehicle to solve this problem."

Speaking to Canadian communications regulators last month, Mr. Lind extolled the virtue of the chips: "When parents aren't there, they are there. They're controlling the television for the first time."

The innovation, implanted in microcircuitry of a channel-changing box or the television set itself, was designed by Tim Collings, a professor of electrical engineering at Simon Fraser University in Vancouver.

Mr. Collings came up with the idea "as something fun to do," after deciding that "a rea-

sonable solution could be reached by encoding ratings into TV signals much the way we put ingredient labels on food products."

Every household, in short, could tailor its censorship choices to its own standards. And even if the tool is imperfect, its proponents say, it can't hurt to invite parental attention.

Betty Hulleman, one of the parents involved in a recent test, told the commissioners: "Since using the V-chip we are finding more things on television that we don't want to watch."

And, she added, she was spending more time with her children.

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TV: Canada Looks to a Tiny Chip to Block Sex and Violence on Screen

Continued from Page 1

devices in hundreds of thousands of set-top converter boxes, supposedly at a dollar or less each. It remains only for Canada's communications regulators to give their blessing, awaited by the new year.

True to its Canadian origins, the V-chip represents a potential marvel of compromise between pressures from two sides of the public debate over the behavioral impact of televised sex and violence.

Some parental groups and other anti-violence activists have campaigned for more blackouts of certain programming carried on Canadian cable.

The specter of censorship is troubling, though, to many in the communications business, and so is the certain curtailment of advertising revenue from programming stigmatized by its labeling. Broadcasters in Canada, and the Americans who produce most of the television English-language fare here, are aghast at the trend.

At least on the surface, the V-chip meets the test of parental choice rather than outside censorship.

"Parents keep pleading with us: Help us. But if they don't have the tools, they can't do anything," said Philip B. Lind, vice chairman of Rogers Communications Inc., Canada's

leading cable company. "The V-chip is the designated vehicle to solve this problem."

Speaking to Canadian communications regulators last month, Mr. Lind extolled the virtue of the chips: "When parents aren't there, they are there. They're controlling the television for the first time."

The innovation, implanted in microcircuitry of a channel-changing box or the television set itself, was designed by Tim Collings, a professor of electrical engineering at Simon Fraser University in Vancouver.

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And, she added, she was spending more time with her children.

EU: A French-German Feud Clouds Prospects for Currency Timetable

Continued from Page 1

as June 1998 to take account of France's declining budget deficit, instead argued last week for a decision closer to February.

EU officials suspect the real problem, though, is France's next round of parliamentary elections, which are scheduled

for March 1998. They say it is untenable for the government to go to voters without an answer to the country's biggest economic question — whether or not France will join a single currency in 1999.

Ironically, the official contended, a later decision date could only add electoral complications for Chancellor Hel-

mut Kohl. With Germans still highly skeptical of abandoning the Deutsche mark, Mr. Kohl presumably will want single-currency questions settled as far as possible in advance of elections he faces in October 1998.

EU officials have agreed to do trial runs with data for 1995 and 1996 in order to accelerate decision-making procedures.

But many officials believe EU leaders must set a definite date for the decision when they meet in Madrid next month to enhance the credibility of the single currency.

EU officials already have penciled in a possible 11th-hour meeting on Dec. 11 if finance ministers fail to resolve the issue Monday.

INTERNATIONAL

Q&A / The Refugee Crisis

The UN's Strategy To Halt the Exodus

Worldwide, close to 50 million people have been driven from their homes and 27 million refugees receive aid and protection from the United Nations, according to a recent report by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. With the UN bureaucracy on the brink of bankruptcy, the refugee agency is operating on an annual budget of \$1.3 billion. The UN High Commissioner, Sadako Ogata of Japan, who keeps a firm grip on the budget, spoke with Robert Kroon for the International Herald Tribune.

Q. Although Congress withholds more than a billion dollars of the regular U.S. contribution to the United Nations, the United States remains the largest donor for your agency. How do you explain that contradiction?

A. There is a traditional aversion among American conservatives against the United Nations, because they claim it is trying to be a sort of world government. But Congress knows that UNHCR is one of the UN's few operational agencies, along with Unicef and the World Food Program. We serve a clear-cut purpose and we enjoy a large autonomy in the UN system, in terms of management and budget matters. So we can be faster and more efficient in carrying out our mission. The UN is irreplaceable, at least its humanitarian part, because human rights are universal and humanitarian work can only be done on a universal basis. We help victims everywhere, including Haitian and Cuban refugees, which the United States has found useful. But as a service agency, we have to show performance or donations will dry up.

Q. Only 15 donor nations, with the United States, the European Union and your own country in the lead, pay for 95 percent of your budget. Why aren't the Gulf states contributing more?

A. We are trying to bring them in. We have reminded states in the Middle East that more than half of the world's refugees are Muslims. But traditionally, they don't work through multilateral channels.

Q. Hasn't your agency become something of a state within a state in the UN system?

A. Well, as a UN agency, we're serious, effective and efficient. There may be some rivalry with others, like the International Committee of the Red Cross, but it's a healthy rivalry.

Q. The Cold War is over, but the world refugee population has doubled in the last 10 years. In your report you have pleaded for a "preventive" approach to the refugee problem. How would that work?

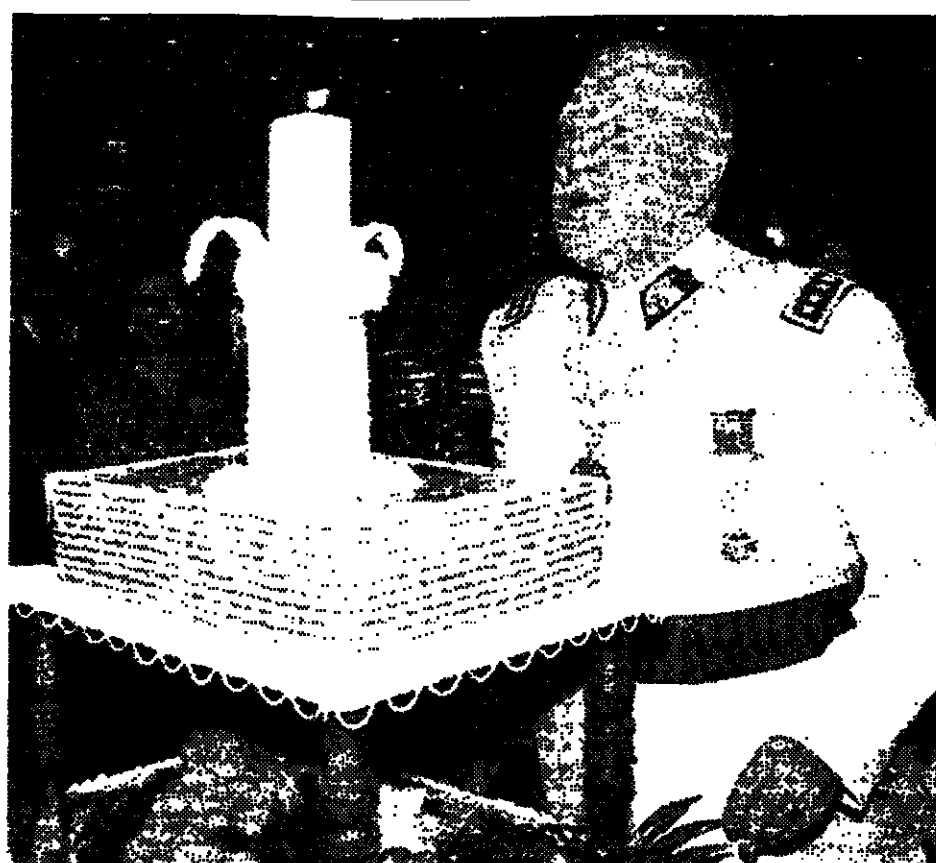
A. Our original mandate calls for protecting refugees who have fled their country. But things have changed in the new world order, or rather disorder. Today, internal, not international conflicts trigger most of the refugees flows. We no longer want to wait at the border for the refugees to come. If we can be present in their homeland, we can often prevent the misery of a mass exodus and save a lot of money as well.

It has worked in Iraq, when Turkey refused entry to the Kurds. Also in Tajikistan, where we worked with the government to help prevent an exodus to Afghanistan. In Somalia there was no government, but our people went in all the same, taking great risks, and we managed to keep many refugees from trekking many days and many kilometers to the Kenyan border.

Most uprooted people prefer to stay in their own country, if they know there is some international protection.

Q. So what is your hope for the future?

A. I have seen a lot of hatred and violence. To me, it is a humbling experience that mankind hasn't made much progress at the end of the 20th century. But there is hope, if civil wars like in Rwanda and Yugoslavia can be avoided or prevented.



80 YEARS AND COUNTING — Chile's dictator from 1973 to 1990, General Augusto Pinochet, preparing to blow out a birthday candle at a party in Santiago.

Rabbis Questioned on Rabin Did Either of 2 Condemn Him to Death?

By Joel Greenberg
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — For the first time since the assassination of Yitzhak Rabin three weeks ago, police interrogated two rabbis Sunday on suspicion that they had issued religious rulings condemning the late prime minister to death.

The questioning followed a wave of reports that the confessed killer, Yigal Amir, might have acted after receiving a rabbinic sanction. Mr. Amir, an Orthodox Jewish student, has claimed that he followed religious law in shooting Mr. Rabin on Nov. 4, but insisted that he acted on his own.

Like other radical Orthodox opponents of the government, Mr. Amir called Mr. Rabin a "pursuer," a term taken from Jewish law to describe an assailant posing a mortal threat who can be killed. By agreeing to hand over much of the West Bank to Palestinian rule, Mr. Amir argued, Mr. Rabin had brought on deadly Arab attacks.

Reports that militant rabbis had condemned Mr. Rabin by invoking "the law of the pursuer" led to the interrogations Sunday at police headquarters in Petah Tikvah. For eight hours police questioned Rabbi Shmuel Dvir, 27, from the West Bank settlement of Karmei Tzur near Hebron, and Rabbi David Kav, a teacher at a the Kerem B'Yavneh Yeshiva, south of Tel Aviv, where Mr. Amir studied a few years ago.

Rabbi Dvir is known to hold militant rightist views and was reportedly a regular participant in anti-government protests. But he categorically

denied being approached by Mr. Amir or issuing any ruling condemning Mr. Rabin to death. "God forbid, on the contrary," he said as he arrived.

Rabbi Yehuda Amital, a moderate Orthodox leader appointed to the newly-formed government, said Rabbi Dvir had been his student and was known as "strange, a little eccentric and extreme in his views."

Rabbi Kav, who was accompanied by his wife to police headquarters, acknowledged publicly only that he had known Mr. Amir four years ago when he was a student at Kerem B'Yavneh.

Jerusalem Protest

Tens of thousands of devout Jews chanted prayers in a Jerusalem square on Sunday to protest the uncovering of tombs believed to be those of the Maccabees, Jewish rebels who inspired the Hanukkah holiday. Reuters reported from Jerusalem.

The ultraorthodox Haredim, or "God-fearing" Jewish men, packed the Mea Shearim neighborhood, calling the removal of the tombs sacrilegious.

The tombs were found last week by workers widening a road near Modi'in in central Israel. Archaeologists said the tombs had clear links to the Hasmoneans, or Maccabees, who rebelled against Greek rule in the 2d century B.C.

Organizers passed out leaflets with a nearly 100-year-old rabbinic edict calling for the hand to be cut off of any non-Jew who disturbed the graves of Jews.

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AIRBUS INDUSTRIE
SETTING THE STANDARDS

EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Asia-Pacific Progress

The recent meeting of leaders from 18 Asia-Pacific countries in Osaka, Japan, ended with what seemed like a whimper. The leaders committed their governments to voluntary measures that would be announced at next year's gathering to lower barriers to foreign trade and investment. The commitment appeared much next to the bold declarations at last year's Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum that its members would create a free trade zone by 2020.

But it was obvious then that some leaders did not mean what they had said. Malaysia, Japan and several other countries lobbied successfully in Osaka for a loosely worded agreement that permitted disagreement over key questions, such as whether APEC had agreed to a finding deadline for eliminating protection from agriculture and other sensitive industries. Free trade is a pleasant goal, but for these countries it is simply premature.

China is a good example. Its closed borders, contempt for patent and copyright protections and lack of legal protection for foreign investors make it ineligible for membership in the World Trade Organization, the new entity that oversees rules of fair trade. A declaration by China that it plans to move toward free

trade lacks credibility. Besides, the best way for Asia-Pacific countries to achieve free trade is through the World Trade Organization rather than creating a separate trading bloc that discriminates against all excluded parties.

This year's meeting focused instead on useful steps to harmonize customs forms, adopt common product safety standards and eliminate other specific trade impediments. Japan and others also promised to speed up tariff reductions and other trade-liberalizing measures that were already under way. The most sweeping promises came from China. It pledged to eliminate import quotas on about 170 products and to cut tariffs next year on thousands of items.

That is a welcome step in its campaign to qualify for World Trade Organization membership. But it must do much more to achieve conformity with the international trading community. For starters, it must strictly enforce legal protections for traders, investors, authors and inventors. The meeting was unspectacular but encouraging. The Pacific countries are moving slowly toward free trade, while giving up the pretense that they will drop all trade barriers any time soon.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Policing Art Theft

Delegates at an international meeting in Rome recently signed an agreement that, if ratified by enough nations, could shift the way art theft is policed internationally and tighten illicit and borderline art-dealing activities in many nations.

The draft agreement, called Unidroit after the private organization that convened the meetings at the request of Unesco, would make it easier to recover stolen art from those who bought it without adequately checking where it came from. Dealers who could not show they had exercised "due diligence" in this checking could be financially liable to the disgruntled buyers.

The idea is to make less viable, and thus less tempting, the phenomenon of high-tech art theft and archaeological looting that has been speeding up in recent years, pushed by the climb in art prices, the easing of national borders in Europe and the availability of ever more sophisticated tools for breaking into museums and sites and carting away treasure.

A political scramble is already under way over which nations will ratify the pact, with museums and dealers fiercely opposed to this new liability, and representatives of the so-called "art-rich" or "source" nations — in Asia, Eastern Europe, the Middle East — eagerly supporting it. (France, in an exception to this pattern, has said it will ratify the measure, but then France is known for its unusually broad definition of what constitutes essential French heritage that must be kept in France.)

The United States is largely an on-looker in the struggle, since U.S. laws already afford the type of legal recourse that Unidroit seeks to provide. America,

unlike most of Europe, passed such laws to ratify an earlier, largely ignored 1973 Unesco convention that the current pact is intended to improve.

The legitimate worry sparked by attempts to recover "stolen" property is how you prove that an art object is "stolen." Does the definition include all the contents of the great museums of the world, from the Elgin Marbles on down? If not, where is the line? (According to a participant in the talks, the Greek delegation at one point suggested — tongue firmly in cheek, it is presumed — that the statute of limitations be revised from 75 to 5,000 years.) Should material that is illegally exported (say, from a nation that bans export of antiquities altogether) be considered "stolen"?

Defenders of the final, rather intricate compromise that Unidroit came up with say it requires nothing beyond what is called for in the ethics code approved by the international museums' organizations. But, as a practical matter, the urgent part of the problem that Unidroit is addressing is not objects that were brought into museums or collections long ago; it is objects that are being seized and sold now, contravention of laws passed in the last 20 years. No one can be in favor of that.

As it happens, "due diligence" is becoming easier with the development of computerized stolen-art registers such as the one run by London's Art Loss Register and New York's International Foundation for Art Research. Whatever international law gets passed, technology may end up as much of an element in curbing the problem as it has been in making it worse.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Regression in Haiti

President Jean-Bertrand Aristide of Haiti hints that he may go back on his pledge to the United States and try to extend his term past its scheduled end next February. He has also alarmingly reverted to the demagogic political style that scarred his presidency before the 1991 military coup that forced him into exile. That earlier performance, which included incitements to mob violence, planted reasonable doubts about Mr. Aristide's commitment to the rule of law and fanned suggestions that he was not fit to run the country.

Mr. Aristide's latest outburst, earlier this month, has already cost at least 10 lives and threatens to destroy Haiti's best chance ever at democracy. The United States, which sponsored his return with some 20,000 American troops, must now send an urgent message making clear that unless such provocative behavior is repudiated at once, Washington will be forced to cut off future assistance.

Mr. Aristide spoke earlier this month at the funeral of a murdered relative and political ally, exhorting his supporters, "Do not sit idly by, do not wait," and demanding that they "go to the neighborhoods where there are big houses and heavy weapons" and help the police disarm the occupants.

Pro-Aristide crowds began burning houses and hunting down those they judged to be too critical of the president, like independent journalists and even neutral relief workers and United Nations peacekeepers. In addition, police officers carried out arbitrary arrests, and Mr. Aristide unconstitutionally fired and re-

placed judges he considered insufficiently vigilant.

With this episode of deliberately provoked terror, Mr. Aristide has shaken the fragile tranquility painstakingly developed since Washington helped bring him back to Haiti 14 months ago.

America's ally in Haiti is democracy, not any individual politician. If Mr. Aristide means to prove his critics right and destroy Haiti's chance for democracy, he should not have American help.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Algeria Needs Dialogue

Algeria has seemed doomed to endure several more years of fighting and repression. There is much talk, among those Algerians who still dare to talk, of the need for a clean break with the past. A clean break is too much to expect. But President Liamine Zourel must keep his promise to open a dialogue with the opposition. That means allowing the Islamic Salvation Front and other alienated groups back into political life. The leaders of the front must use their weight to bring an end to terror. That will not be easy: as in any country so divided, there are always gunmen who regard talk of peace as a betrayal. But peace there must be.

Blood in Algeria is the blood of Europe's neighbors, and, even were it not linked to them by France's imperial past, Europe has a responsibility toward them.

—The Economist (London).

Don't Blame the Peace Accord for the Calamities

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Yes, the Bosnia peace accord is technically flawed, militarily risky, morally dubious and not certain to long endure. It is built on mutual mistrust. You could see the three warring presidents mentally crossing their fingers behind their backs as they initialed the deal in Dayton last Tuesday.

But the agreement is also the only game in town. It is worth trying if only for the respite it promises in Balkan bloodletting.

The accord's diplomatic godfather, Richard Holbrooke, has purchased a good shot at a year, perhaps two, of relative peace and regrouping on the Bosnian battlefield. Congress and the American public should not reject the U.S. commitment that it involves because the accord is not perfect or risk-free.

That is rule one in looking at the Holbrooke deal: Do not blame the peace accord for the consequences of the war that it attempts to halt.

The agreement does not partition Bosnia: the butchery of 43 months has done that. Do not blame the accord for preventing Bosnia from becoming whole, free and multiracial. Its military weakness and the refusal of outsiders to help fight its war accomplished that long ago.

There is even a chance that the Dayton deal could lead to more than a respite. If the heavy international involvement that it promises can control the region's fires of ethnic and religious hatreds, Bosnia's Serbs, Muslims and Croats may find it possible and useful to live in peace and name future babies Clinton instead of Slobodan, Alija or Franjo. It is not a totally impossible dream.

But the NATO nations that have promised to put 60,000 heavily armed peace implementers into Bosnia's forests and mountains should not count on that dream coming true, and should not promise that it will. Rule two: Don't overpromise, don't overexpect.

Oddly enough, Bill Clinton is well suited to follow rule two. America has never had a president more ready to limit expectations when it suits him.

From closing down the Somalia operation on a dime to calling author Ben Wattenberg to bemoan his own leadership to agreeing with Texas far cases that he raised taxes too much, Mr. Clinton has showed a superhuman willingness to ad-

mit failure at the drop of a hat. He is the right man then to warn the Bosnians that America's involvement will turn out to be a one-night stand, not a marriage proposal. If things don't go smoothly.

The 12-month time limit he has mentioned for an American division is a tool in a strategy of giving tentativeness a chance. Mr. Clinton has placed the three warring nations, and America's European allies, on notice that his administration is not committed to absolute goals that could result in "mission creep."

The International Force is large enough to fulfill the essential mission that a U.S. 12-month commitment implies. If the warriors fail to demilitarize and establish a more durable peace treaty, NATO will serve as a temporary shield behind which the Bosnian Muslims and Croats will continue building up their increasingly effective forces, which once seemed on the verge of extinction.

This is a viable, static mission, one that American admirals and generals should be able to manage without greatly endangering U.S. troops during the respite and eventual withdrawal of NATO forces. There is certainly no reason after the Gulf war to assume otherwise.

The deployment that President Clinton proposes is a badly needed reassertion of American leadership in world affairs as well as a justified, feasible attempt to stop the slaughter of innocent people.

Congress will understandably want to preserve complaining rights about this use of U.S. forces abroad. The Republicans will make Mr. Clinton jump through small burning hoops of procedure to establish the political responsibility for sending troops into Bosnia is his, and his alone. Many Democrats will be glad to help hold the hoops and finally yield to the president's prerogatives in foreign policy.

That is rule three: Be ready to be humble. The president does not have to make the case for the Dayton deal brilliantly and without error, as Republicans suggest. He has simply to acknowledge in advance that Congress has warned him that the deployment may go wrong, and that he is going ahead anyway.

Even this bit of inside the Beltway theater is not without merit. It underlines the extent to which making the Dayton deal a reality is a character-building exercise for this administration. In every way, Mr. Clinton has earned that opportunity.

The Washington Post.

Peace First, Then the Balkan Solution Has to Be Democracy

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Just the serious prospect of ending the ravaging war in Bosnia, instead of spreading it ever wider, is a great relief. This is not the time for quarrels about why it wasn't done much sooner, or how to share blame, which is ample, and credit. There is too much to do ahead to make sure the peace works.

Certain results of the long conflict are established. Some are terribly unpleasant, but they are the new facts, and the future will be built on them.

Ethnic cleansing has largely been completed. There will not be a "greater Serbia" — Slobodan Milosevic lost that one. But neither will there be an integral Bosnia; he blocked that.

Together with war weariness afflicting all but the most adamant and the worst profiteers, this does make it likely that a determined NATO can make the peace hold. The faster a start can be made on reconstruction and resettlement, the better the chances that ordinary people's yearning for an ordinary life will overtake the

urge to fight and dominate. There may not be much justice, but hope warms hearts.

When the rubble is cleared, the hope will be for more than success. Since the fall of the Berlin Wall, the definition of a "normal country," to which these people aspire, has come to mean a democracy. That implies a big leap ahead, and helping bring it about inevitably becomes in part a responsibility of the powers which are now, in effect, imposing peace.

They are about to commit themselves to supply a lot of money for rebuilding. There should be conditions from the start, conditions which in the words of Boris Vukobrat, a Yugoslav who has argued valiantly for peace all along, are necessary to "correct the mistake" of accepting as the peacekeepers "the men who through blindness, ambition or greed plunged their own people into war." There are no victors, no heroes.

Mr. Vukobrat calls for the same conditions laid down for aid to the countries of the ex-Soviet bloc: establishing the rule of law, establishing a multiparty political system, free elections under international monitors, upholding human rights, moving to a market economy.

It cannot all be done so quickly, but it must be the direction if the old Balkan turbulence is to be calmed. There can no longer be doubt that there is a better system than democracy.

Yet this is a time of murky and contradictory trends in politics. State sovereignty is eroding before global economics and challenges, while national and ethnic passions are rising. Just as new democracies are groping to learn how to make the system deliver what they want, the old ones are losing the confidence of their voters and trust in leadership.

No one towers. Television makes the names and faces of power familiar, but less admired,

less commanding of attention. The veteran German diplomat Guido Brunner (*IHT Opinion*, Nov. 14) worries about the tensions just below the surface in workaday Western Europe — nationalist movements, unemployment, waves of immigrants and the fear and hostility which greet them.

"Politics are in turmoil," Mr. Brunner writes. "People are no longer content with the limitations of representative democracy... Where social groups do not succeed, they turn to the streets."

France now is the scene of constant demonstrations pushing assorted grievances; sometimes Germany, too. This is not revolution. In a way it is the contrary. The assurance of democracy brings a comfortable conviction that force will not be used. Therefore it is safe to march and shout, and it can be effective.

In Poland, only six years after the dismantling of a Communist regime that did use force, the candidate of the ex-Communist

party was elected president. If Alexander Kwasniewski won over the Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, it was because he is an attractive, articulate 41-year-old who pronounces himself a right-wing social democrat and convinced the majority that the clock won't be, can't be, turned back to the old regime. Mr. Walesa, who brought down that regime, proved clumsy, incompetent and arrogant in building a new one.

Democracy has to be the solution — there would have been no war in a democratic Yugoslavia, whether or not it broke up. But not only the new practitioners are having problems with democracy. The old ones do, too. The dramatic changes in the world in the last generation have changed the conditions in which political societies function, and we haven't figured out yet how to adjust. Both old and new are having to work it out.

Still, the first requirement is peace. Thank heavens we can now look to seeing it restored.

© Flora Lewis.

Tragedy in Poland: The Once Great Man Brings Himself Down

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The tragedy of Lech Walesa is not only that he failed to understand his limits. He failed to understand his triumph.

George Steiner's splendid book on the absence of tragedy in modern drama, "The Death of Tragedy," notes that tragedy is an affair of injustice. There is no biblical tragedy because God's dealings with man are ultimately rational, and the purpose of those dealings is justice. Even Job, who is tormented, is in the end recompensed. God recognizes his fidelity, and gives him back "twice over all that he had lost."

Tragedy recognizes neither rationality nor justice. It deals with the flaws in humans by which "we inflict irreparable outrage upon ourselves and those we love." It is an affair of the incomprehensible workings of destiny.

Lech Walesa, the electrician from the Gdansk shipyards who assumed leadership of the strike that broke out there in 1980, led the shipyard workers to a victory over the Communist regime which proved the beginning of the end for communism not only in Poland but in Europe.

He had support and advice from figures in the intellectual resistance — Bronislaw Geremek, Adam Michnik and Tadeusz Mazowiecki, among others — but he was himself inspired. He had an extraordinary and instinctive talent for communication, tactics and the right thing to say at the right moment to ordinary people and to his opponents.

The great adventure of Solidarity, the movement he led and

symbolized, survived everything the regime could do to halt it, including martial law, banning, jailings, beatings, lies, attempted subversion and subordination, and constant hostile propaganda.

By 1989 it had won; the regime had to yield and negotiate, and hold free elections. Solidarity achieved a majority in both houses of Parliament. By 1990 the reign of Bolshevism in all Europe, begun with the Russian Revolution in 1918, was finished, the Soviet Union itself in ruins.

With a triumph of this magnitude the game changes; history shifts scenes. The moment of Solidarity's victory was Lech Walesa's triumph. He failed to recognize this and act accordingly. Had he retired then he would have fixed

his claim to be one of the most remarkable figures in contemporary European history, and one of the great men in Poland's history.

Instead he chose, understandably but fatefully, to make himself president. Not content with that limited constitutional role, he then attempted to augment his power at the expense of his prime minister, his former ally in Solidarity, Mr. Mazowiecki.

Each of Mr. Mazowiecki's successors was given the same treatment, subjected to the same harassment and undermining. The president attempted to block or reduce the power of Parliament. He allowed persons in his private entourage occult influence. He had murky dealings with elements in the army.

Had all of this been a struggle to impose some particular moral vision on society, as his great ally, the Church, was doing, it would have made some sense. The Church had a vision of a pious and integrally Catholic Poland. This in the event proved impossible and unwanted, once Poland was thrown open to the blasts of global communications, the global marketplace and the intellectual forces of the "postmodern" world.

The Church had for too long been the vehicle not only of Polish identity but of Polish nationalism. This experience distorted its understanding of what followed communism's collapse.

It nonetheless possessed a coherent view of society. Mr. Walesa did not. His consistent principles were his anti-communism and his personal devotion. Otherwise his struggle during his

presidency was an affair of private ambition and power.

He eventually alienated all his allies from the Solidarity period. He sometimes seemed to want to become "another Pilsudski" — the man who re-established Polish independence in 1918, but later ruled as a virtual dictator.

He ended by delivering Poland's highest office to a polished, named and telegenic "new" Communist, who presents himself as a social democrat, Alexander Kwasniewski. This was the worst defeat possible for Lech Walesa. He has handed back his country to the inheritors of the Polish communism he defeated.

He failed out of hubris, which means not only excessive pride but violation of the source of that irreparable outrage of which Mr. Steiner writes. He tried to overreach his destiny, and the penalty has not only been failure but his humiliation, diminishing all that he accomplished in the past, making him, today, a figure of ridicule to many of his countrymen.

Mr. Kwasniewski understands politics and economics in Poland today. He can be expected to govern pragmatically. That is one reason he was able to win this presidential election. The symbolism of Mr. Walesa delivering Poland to "neo-communism" is undoubtedly more damaging than the experience will prove to be.

Lech Walesa was a bad president as well as a foolish one to bring about this outcome. He has been a great man, struck down by the flaw within him.

International Herald Tribune.
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Does the Cold Syrian Understand?

By Thomas L. Friedman

WASHINGTON — To Leah Rabin. From Hafez al-Assad, President of Syria:

Dear Mrs. Rabin: I am writing you to express Syria's regret over the murder of your husband. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin. I never met your husband. I'm not sure I would have liked him. I can never forget that he commanded the Israeli Army that set back our Golan Heights in 1967. But I must acknowledge that he was the first Israeli prime minister who was ready to seriously test the proposition that Israel could have a full peace with Syria based on the principle of full withdrawal from the Golan Heights, in accordance with UN resolutions 242 and 338. Your husband's untimely death is a loss to all who are committed to a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in this region.

Sincerely, Hafez al-Assad. That is the letter Hafez Assad never wrote. Instead, Syria's government issued a cold statement about how Yitzhak Rabin's death should be used as an opportunity to push the peace process forward.

An opportunity? That reminds me of the real estate agent who comes to your house after your father dies and tells you this is a great "opportunity" to sell your home. Thanks a lot.

By failing to evince even the simplest human gesture, Mr. Assad missed a great "opportunity" to impress Israelis about his own commitment to peace, and actually set himself back. Given the way King Hussein, Hosni Mubarak and Yasser Arafat per-

sonally paid their condolences to Mrs. Rabin and the Israeli people, Syria's inability to express one iota of regret over the death of an Israeli leader ready to trade most of the Golan for peace left many Israelis more skeptical than ever of Mr. Assad.

Imagine the positive impact on Israelis if Mr. Assad had just come to the Rabin funeral and not said a word.

I guess it should not be surprising, though, that a Syrian leader who killed 20,000 of his own people in the Syrian town of Hama in 1982 could not summon the humanity to mourn an Israeli foe-turned-peacekeeper.

It is probably unrealistic to ask Mr. Assad to be something to Israel that he isn't to his own people: compassionate. He lives in a brutal world where compassion is weakness and weakness is death.

No, he wants his own kind of peace with Israel — different from the peace that Israel has struck with Egypt, Jordan and the Palestinians. He wants a peace based purely on realpolitik, cold strategic calculations — none of this lovey-dovey stuff.

O.K., Hafez, if that's the peace you want, then let me explain to you a few facts of life.

Without the Soviet Union to back your army, Syria today is a third-rate military power. It would be crushed by Israel in any war. It has a fourth-rate economy, with electricity still rationed. Its GDP is one-eighth the size of Israel's, even though the pop-

ulation is three times that of Israel. In other words, Hafez, in the cold realpolitik terms in which you measure the world there is very little reason for Israelis to take any risks for peace with Syria — particularly the risk of giving up strategic high ground like the Golan Heights. You can't threaten Israel militarily, diplomatically or economically.

What Mr. Rabin represented, and what Shimon Peres represents, is a vision of reconciliation that goes beyond realpolitik — a vision that says peace should be based on real interaction between two peoples, in commerce, in diplomacy, in tourism, because only such a palpable peace would demonstrate a change in Syrian intentions that could persuade enough Israelis to give up the Golan. But it is precisely that sort of human peace that you have shunned.

Hafez, you can't get the benefits of a warm peace for the price of a cold one. And don't think the occasional encouraging hints you drop with the Americans are any substitute. You are making peace with Israel, not America.

The only way Israel will withdraw from the Golan Heights makes any sense to Israelis is if it is the culmination of a process of total reconciliation with Syria. It is just the culmination of a cold peace, well, they have a cold peace with you right now — and the Golan Heights to boot.

You can still write to Leah Rabin c/o Prime Minister's Office, Kiryat Haneshimot, Jerusalem, Israel 91131.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1895: Nicaragua Canal

NEW YORK — Senators Mitchell, of Oregon, Chandler, of New Hampshire, and other jingoes waxed wroth at the report of the Nicaragua Canal Commission, saying it was packed by President Cleveland to give an adverse report. They declare that the canal shall be built if it costs a billion, and that it shall be exclusively controlled by the United States. Leading army and navy engineers, however, coincide with the opinion of the commission, that much more careful surveys will have to be made before the project can be launched.

1920: Sharing the Oil

NEW YORK — The Note concerning the Mesopotamia oil fields, sent by the United States to Great Britain, takes the position that a mandatory is not privileged to exploit raw materials under its mandate for its own advantage, but that all nations must have an equal

advantage in mandate territories. It also demands the recognition of the rights of the United States in the settlement of questions arising out of the war and insists that the texts of any mandate agreement be submitted to the United States before being presented to the Council of the League of Nations.

1945: Nazi 'Plan Green'

NUREMBERG — A ninety-one-page file of captured Nazi directives and intelligence reports which was submitted today (Nov. 26) at the opening of the second week of the war-crimes trial details Nazi "Plan Green" for the invasion of Czechoslovakia and shows that the Nazis at one time contemplated assassinating their own ambassador there to create an "incident" warranting invasion of that country. Today's session was unusually lively, and in the late afternoon had all twenty accused rocking with laughter — a contrast with their usual demeanor.



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INTERNATIONAL

Unrest in Haiti Stirs Concern for Future



Children playing in a burned-out police station in Cité Soleil, a Port-au-Prince slum.

By Douglas Farah
Washington Post Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Haiti's transformation into a full-fledged democracy with prospects for economic renewal, a process that seemed firmly on track just a few months ago, suddenly looks much less certain.

Many of the country's traditional elite, who have distrusted President Jean-Bertrand Aristide since he rose to prominence as a Roman Catholic priest preaching class warfare and liberation theology, are slipping out of the country.

International aid, promised in exchange for privatization and moves toward a free market, is being withheld as the moves falter, and foreign investors are backing out in the face of growing uncertainty.

And on Friday, Mr. Aristide said he would consider staying past his constitutional mandate of Feb. 7, as supporters urged him to cancel presidential elections scheduled for Dec. 17.

"The whole atmosphere here has changed so quickly and dramatically," said one conservative Haitian businessman who supported Mr. Aristide's return. "I left at the end of October, and things were moving along, and elections were scheduled. I came back 10 days later, and I found tension, real fear and unease. No one knows what is going to happen anymore."

Since President Bill Clinton took the gamble of sending 20,000 U.S. troops to occupy Haiti and restore Mr. Aristide to power 14 months ago, things had gone well. No American troops were killed in action, and Mr. Aristide preached peace and reconciliation.

But there were stark divisions between the fiery Mr. Aristide, supported by the impoverished Haitian majority, and the nation's tiny political and economic elite, who had supported decades of dictatorship under the Duvalier family and their successors.

In recent weeks, old misgivings and distrust have surfaced on both sides, along with new tensions between Mr. Aristide's administration and the United States. "To say the relationship is ruptured is too strong," said a senior U.S. official in Washington. "I think edgy is a good word."

A U.S. Embassy spokesman, Stan Schrag, said the American position was that "the train may be a little wobbly, but we're still on track."

Relations took a sharp dip last month, when Prime Minister Simeon D. Michel, widely respected in the United States and internationally for carrying out a broad program of privatization, resigned when the president refused to back the program publicly.

With no progress being made toward taking nine state companies private, the United States announced it was withdrawing.

holding \$4.6 million in aid, and an additional \$110 million is jeopardized. This accounts for about 35 percent of the nation's budget.

"We are disappointed Haiti has not moved more assertively on economic reforms," Mr. Schrag said. "There has been some progress and the economy has improved marginally, but not enough to attract the private sector interest or foreign investment that is needed."

The strained political climate worsened with the assassination Nov. 7 of a newly elected legislator, Jean-Hubert Feuillie, a cousin of Mr. Aristide's who was also the president's close friend and bodyguard. Another legislator was badly wounded in the incident.

On Nov. 11, Mr. Aristide, in a speech at Mr. Feuillie's funeral that reminded many of the firebrand language he had used as a priest, lashed out at the international community for not taking a more aggressive role in disarming the remnants of the Haitian military and its paramilitary allies.

In the emotional speech that left the diplomatic corps badly shaken but many Haitians cheering wildly, Mr. Aristide called on the people to help the police carry out a "legal, total and complete disarmament operation."

In a swipe at U.S. and UN officials, he added, "If those who have weapons, those who have the big armored tanks, those who have much power, wanted to help us disarm the thugs, disarmament would have been done."

He continued: "I ask the Haitian people for the following: Do not sit idly by, do not wait, accompany the policemen when they are going to enter the homes of the people who have heavy weapons. When you do that, tell the policemen not to go only to the poor neighborhoods, but to go to the neighborhoods where there are big houses and heavy weapons."

Immediately after the speech, crowds of people in the capital set up roadblocks of burning tires, and then stopped and searched vehicles. Dozens of houses of supporters of the military coup were looted, and at least 11 people were killed in scattered incidents of violence.

Mr. Aristide almost immediately appealed for an end to the violence.

In Washington, the Clinton administration and several allied nations have begun planning for an extended international military and police presence after United Nations troops leave in February.

While administration officials emphasize that the UN mission will end as promised in three months, they see Haiti's nascent police force as too inexperienced to keep the peace alone.

The arrangement probably will include keeping teams of U.S. military engineers in the country.

LANGUAGE

Victoria's Sins and Perquisites

By William Safire

NEW YORK — I spend an inordinate amount of time reading Victoria's Secret catalogues, looking for errors.

"Weekend Prequisite" is the caption beginning copy under a picture of a model in a "heather grey" hooded sweatshirt, "pre-washed for extra softness."

There is no such thing as a *prequisite*. You can sit around in your "poly fleece" (ester was long ago clipped) and claim its extra softness as your *prerequisite*: that means "a necessary condition" or "a requirement beforehand." A *prerequisite* implies, however, that some action is expected when the condition is met.

Maybe Victoria's secret meaning is *perquisite*. That term, familiar to politicians, means "prerogative attached to office or status," like a parking space at National Airport or the inlaid wood floor in the office of the budget director. Because it has an elitist cast, *perquisites* — clipped by insurers to *perks* — has become a politically dirty word.

Is wearing this hooded sweatshirt a *prequisite* to having a warm and comfy weekend? Or is it a *perquisite* possessed by a woman powerful enough to sit around in a sweatshirt with a drawstring hood and leather skirt? ("Poly wants a perk!") We may never know, any more than we will know what the company means when it describes the accompanying leather skirt as "one of fall's absolutes." I suspect this is intended to mean "you absolutely must have this" — taking the hyperbolic "an absolute must" and clipping the *must*.

Now to *heather grey*. I have no cause to cavil at the British spelling of *gray* — Victoria was a British monarch — but the color of a heather flower is purplish pink, and the sweatshirt in the catalogue looks plain gray to me. The rule in catalogues is never to leave a color alone; always make it part of a noun phrase. Hence "Heather Grey." J. Crew now offers a shirt in "oatmeal heather," "berry heather," "indigo heather," "spruce heather" and "black heather" — they've gone *heather* happy.

Finally, *prewashed*. That means "we wash it before we sell it." This is in the category of *pre-recorded* tape, which has been recorded on before sale. Why not say, simply, *washed* or *recorded*? Because, I think, we did not protest when *pre-shrunk* made its debut two generations ago.

Too late now: the Columbia University Press catalogue says "prepayment must accompany all orders"; PC Mall announces you are "preapproved for \$1,000 of credit," and Home Depot's catalogue claims "everything is *pre-drilled*," leaving us in the post-drilling era. *Pre-* is a very big prefix in catalogues.

Turn now to the Neiman Marcus catalogue. (I use the *-ne* ending, because it helps with catalogues, but most cataloguers prefer *catalog*, making them *cataloggers*.)

Jacket has yolk detail. "Do not be alarmed; the designer has not slopped an egg over the jacket. Rather, the copywriter has made a homophonic error, substituting *yolk* for *yoke*. To yoke, as every user of ox power knows, is "to join"; in fashion, the noun *yoke* means, according to Merriam-Webster's 10th Collegiate, "a fitted or shaped piece at the top of a skirt or at the shoulder of various garments." (It was one of fall's absolutes.) Wearers of jeans know the *yoke* to be the piece of material that joins the legs to the waistband, and it contains no cholesterol.

Lapses in grammar are not confined to the elite catalogues. Here's Shoppers Food Warehouse: "You will be amazed at the huge selection." You can be amazed *at* or amazed *by*; you are not amazed *with*, unless the person pushing the cart ahead of you is equally amazed. And while we're on idiomatic prepositions, here's a chocolate kiss to Hershey's gift catalogue, which "guarantees delivery between Dec. 6 to Dec. 22." The preposition *between* takes two objects, connected by an *and*; by inserting a *to*, the chocolatier throws off the sense. And any mechanic should take umbrage at this Sears claim: "Our 120-pc. mechanic's tool set has more of what you want!" Ever met a 120-piece mechanic? Make that "Our mechanic's 120-pc. tool set" or, if you have room for just a few letters more, "our mechanic's tool set of 120 pieces."

The PBS Home Video catalogue, which presumes to teach students to "conquer the new SAT," claims that its tape "could add as much as 100 points to your college-bound youngster's score!" Flunks the Safire Appointe Test: much works with quantity, and many with a countable number. One hundred points would be "twice as many as 50," not "twice as much"; watch for this on your next exam, college-bound youngsters.

New York Times Service

One More Try at Rwanda Peace
Fear of War and Refugees' Return RisesBy Donatella Lorch
New York Times Service

KIGALI, Rwanda — International peace initiatives hardly cause an eyebrow to be raised anymore in Rwanda, where four have already floundered as the region appears to be inching toward another refugee relief crisis and the possibility of renewed warfare.

So when Jimmy Carter flew in last week and announced another regional peace initiative, a meeting of the region's leaders on Tuesday in Cairo, it was greeted by skepticism from the United Nations and Western diplomats and outright pessimism from the Rwandan government.

Yet all agreed that at least might delay a tentative deadline of Dec. 31 by the government of Zaire to begin forcibly returning more than 800,000 Rwandan refugees.

"We said, 'All right, let's try it,'" General Paul Kagame, Rwanda's defense minister, said about the five-day meeting of the leaders of Zaire, Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda and Tanzania that will try to resolve the refugee crisis. "But it doesn't mean we have a lot of faith in it. In the past they've formulated solutions with no implementation. I'm not going to let my pessimism override everything else. I'm going to give it a try."

Still, the mood is grim in Rwanda, and the talk is of war and the danger of new large-scale movements of refugees. Only a trickle of refugees have crossed back into Rwanda this month, relief officials say.

In recent months militias of Hutu, Rwanda's majority ethnic group, based in Zaire have increased their forays into Rwanda, sabotaging power lines, laying land mines and attacking soldiers, said officials with the United Nations.

In a major military success, the Rwandan Army recently attacked Iwawa, a small island in Rwandan territory on Lake Kivu, routing 300 members of

the former military and Hutu militias, killing 171 and uncovering a network of bunkers and trenches as well as new weapons, officials of the United Nations and the Rwandan government said.

They said the weapons were proof that the militias were being retrained in Zaire and were preparing to attack Rwanda.

Anticipating renewed turmoil, UN agencies in Rwanda and Zaire have canceled all employees' leaves until early January and have stockpiled emergency food and basic relief

equipment for several hundred thousand people.

The Rwandan military, which has more than doubled its troop strength to about 50,000 since the current government dominated by the Tutsi minority took power in July 1994, has increased its presence all along the Zairian border and the eastern shores of Lake Kivu, Western diplomats said.

Mr. Kagame said he could not discount the possibility of renewed fighting but added that he had no doubt his troops would win. The UN peacekeeping mandate ends on Dec. 8, and since the Rwandan government has said it does not want it renewed, the remaining 1,800 or so peacekeepers plan to leave.

A mass return of refugees could be disastrous, because many of the Rwandan Hutu now in Zaire helped organize or took part in the massacres of an estimated 500,000 people last year, most of them Tutsi.

So far, the greatest unknown is the stance of Zaire, where President Mobutu Sese Seko has vacillated between demanding that the refugees leave and stating that his country will continue to offer them hospitality.

[President Mobutu said in a nationally broadcast speech Friday that Rwandan refugees should not be forced to leave the country, The Associated Press reported from Kinshasa. He added that the security situation in Rwanda was still too unstable for the return of all refugees and that it would be "impossible" to force them back at this time.]

In August, Zairian forces forced 14,000 Rwandans to return before international negotiations began.

"I don't know where the hope is," a senior UN official said, speaking on condition of anonymity. "Everybody is hanging on what Mobutu says. He says yes, then he says no. He is not going to abandon the Hutus in Zaire."

Kenyan Police
Continue Arrests
Of Rwandans

Agence France-Presse

NAIROBI — The police are continuing to arrest Rwandans in Nairobi, Hutu refugees said Sunday, adding that the former Anglican archbishop of Kigali, Monsignor Sebastian Senunungu, had been detained.

Up to 100 people may have been arrested in the crackdown that began Friday night. Monsignor Senunungu is 78 and ill.

The Kenyan authorities have not given any reason for the arrests. Kigali has accused Kenya of sheltering leaders of the genocide in Rwanda last year in which extremist Hutu killed a half-million Tutsi and moderate Hutu. It was not clear whether the arrests were of these leaders or of suspects linked to them.

Chris Nzabandora, a spokesman for the Rwandan refugee group Rally for the Return to Democracy, said the crackdown had "intensified" in several neighborhoods.

Léon Zitronne, 81, Dies,
Pioneer in French TV

Reuters

PARIS — The French television pioneer Léon Zitronne, a star since the 1960s, died in a Paris hospital Saturday — his 81st birthday — after a brain hemorrhage.

Mr. Zitronne won the hearts of the nation with sensational commentaries at ceremonies, including the annual Bastille

Day parade, the funeral of de Gaulle and the marriage of Prince Charles to Lady Diana. But he also turned his hand to gripping commentary of sports events — the Tour de France, horse racing and figure skating.

Tributes poured in for the Russian-born news presenter and commentator, who had long been considered a monument in the history of French television.

"Léon Zitronne was an extraordinary professional, dear to the hearts of the French people," President Jacques Chirac said. "Present at all the great moments of television, his erudition, his rigor, his enthusiasm were appreciated by all."

Peter Grant, 60, Managed Led Zeppelin NEW YORK (NYT) — Peter Grant, 60, a strapping British ex-wrestler who once managed Led Zeppelin and other rock groups, died Tuesday of a heart attack. He lived in Eastbourne on the Channel coast south of London.

In his prime, Mr. Grant, who stood 6 feet 5 (1.93 meters), was a heavyweight in the rock industry. He once said, "When it comes to 'heavy management,' they don't come any heavier than me."

Dr. John Watters, 47, An Anti-AIDS Activist NEW YORK (NYT) — Dr. John Watters, 47, a pioneer in the fight to provide clean needles to drug addicts to prevent the spread of AIDS, was found dead Nov. 20 at his home in San Francisco, the coroner's office said.

A spokesman for the coroner said the death was being investigated as a possible drug overdose.

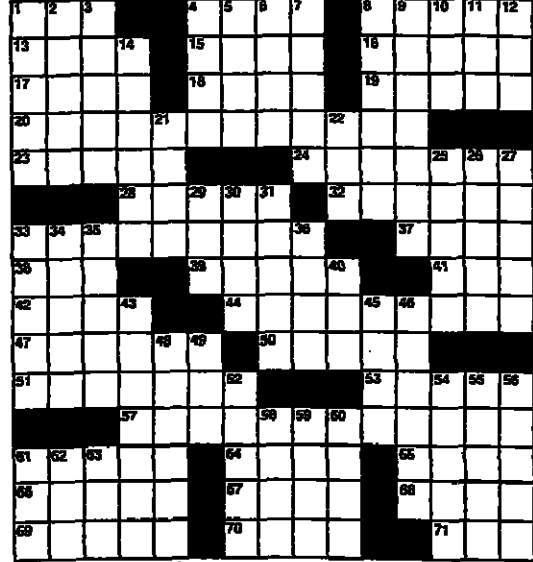
CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 1 Mule's father
- 4 Comic Carvey
- 8 "Beat it"
- 13 Actress Turner
- 15 Actor Jennings
- 16 Mid cigar
- 17 — the Red
- 18 Pro — (like some legal work)
- 19 Bronco-busting affair
- 20 Subway system
- 23 Bars of the silents
- 24 Prairie diggers
- 26 All thumbs
- 32 Apple co-founder — Jobs
- 34 Gunslinger's forte
- 37 Clay
- 38 From — Z
- 39 Shopping bags
- 41 Prefix with gram or meter
- 42 TV knob
- 44 Basketball strategy
- 47 Green-card holders
- 50 Rubbemeck
- 51 Parish heads
- 53 Maxim
- 57 Harvard's Club

DOWN

- 1 Argus-eyed
- 2 Opera's Caldwell
- 3 Critique snidely, with "at"
- 4 Liability
- 5 Love, to Livy
- 6 Ship of 1492
- 7 Dylan's "All — the Watchtower"
- 8 Teleplay
- 9 Threads
- 10 "Cool"
- 11 Exalt
- 12 Roundup remark
- 14 Tart
- 21 Cool and damp
- 22 Brito rival
- 25 Dodge
- 26 Nerve networks
- 27 Kind of preview or treat
- 28 Aug. dock setting in N.Y.C.
- 29 Head of the class
- 31 Soho so long
- 32 Land near Bahrain
- 34 Applicable
- 35 Like some Greek columns
- 36 Sunset direction
- 40 Amtrak stop: Abbot
- 43 Restraining ropes
- 45 Wire nail
- 46 Blitz, in football
- 48 Feature of the Venus de Milo
- 49 Sopho, two years later
- 52 Summer emina
- 54 Actor Quinn
- 56 Troll
- 58 Everglades bird
- 59 Christmas
- 60 Clinton, e.g.: Abbot
- 61 Employ
- 62 Tasi
- 63 Pledge of Allegiance ending
- 64 Mai



© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz

Solution to Puzzle of Nov. 24

ACROSS: 1 MULE, 4 CARVEY, 8 BEAT IT, 13 TURNER, 15 JENNINGS, 16 CIGAR, 17 RED, 18 PRO, 19 BRONCO, 20 SUBWAY, 23 SILENTS, 24 PRairie, 26 THUMB, 32 APPLE, 34 GUNSLINGER, 37 CLAY, 38 FROM, 39 BAGS, 41 PREFIX, 42 TV, 44 BASKETBALL, 47 GREEN, 50 RUBBEMECK, 51 PARISH, 53 MAXIM, 57 HARVARD, 27 KIND, 28 AUGUST, 29 HEAD, 31 SOHO, 32 LAND, 34 APPLICABLE, 35 LIKE, 36 SUNSET, 40 AMTRAK, 43 RESTRAINING, 45 WIRE, 46 BLITZ, 48 VENUS, 49 SOPHOCLES, 52 SUMMER, 54 ACTOR, 56 TROLL, 58 EVERGLADES, 59 CHRISTMAS, 60 CLINTON, 61 EMPLOY, 62 TASI, 63 PLEDGE, 64 MAI.

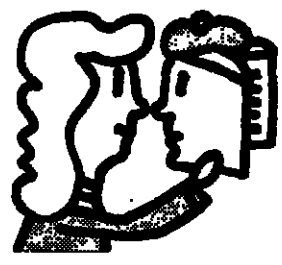
DOWN: 1 ARGUS, 2 OPERA, 3 CRITIQUE, 4 LIABILITY, 5 LOVE, 6 SHIP, 7 DYLAN, 8 TELEPLAY, 9 THREADS, 10 COOL, 11 EXALT, 12 ROUNDUP, 14 TART, 21 COOL, 22 BRITO, 25 DODGE, 26 NERVE, 27 KIND, 28 AUGUST, 29 HEAD, 31 SOHO, 32 LAND, 34 APPLICABLE, 35 LIKE, 36 SUNSET, 40 AMTRAK, 43 RESTRAINING, 45 WIRE, 46 BLITZ, 48 VENUS, 49 SOPHOCLES, 52 SUMMER, 54 ACTOR, 56 TROLL, 58 EVERGLADES, 59 CHRISTMAS, 60 CLINTON, 61 EMPLOY, 62 TASI, 63 PLEDGE, 64 MAI.

BOOKS

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Kelly van Remoortel, owner of Le Texan restaurant in Monaco, is reading "French or Foe" by Polly Platt.

"As an American who has lived in France and run a business here for many years, the book has helped me finally understand why the French behave the way they do — and I love them for it." (Philip Crawford, IHT)



available — kitchen knives, hatchets and rocks.

Even so, while Benvenisti understood the roots of the intifada and the damage it inflicted, he underestimated its power. He didn't recognize that an act of popular will could have such profound impact on the historical trends he had so meticulously documented. And so he was slow to shift his theories to accommodate the new reality.

"Intimate Enemies" rectifies that failure. In plain, muscular prose, Benvenisti explains the power and the pain of the intifada and discusses candidly where his own assessments sometimes went awry. And he sandwiches the book with two dramatic events that symbolize the opposite poles and opposite models for the conflict: the October 1990 killing of 19 Palestinian protesters by Israeli police atop Jerusalem's Temple Mount, and the September 1993 handshake on the White House lawn between Rabin and Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Glenn Frankel, former Jerusalem bureau chief for The Washington Post and author of "Beyond the Promised Land: Jews and Arabs on the Road to a New Israel," wrote this for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE first two major championships were decided recently at the American Contract Bridge League's Fall Nationals. The Life Master Open Pair title was won by Bart Bramley and John Sutherland. The Life Master Women's Pairs victory went to Susan Miller and Flo Rotman.

Both winning pairs had big scores on the diagrammed deal because an opponent resisted the obvious. At both tables West opened one diamond and in one case, as shown, Bart Bramley ventured a take-out double with the North hand.

East raised to two diamonds, with even less than the usual low standard for such action, and John Sutherland leaped to three no-trump. He had diamond stopper, and he expected to run his club suit.

West doubled, and everything hinged on the opening lead. The obvious diamond lead would have given the declarer eight tricks but the defense would have taken five. But West was sure that South held the diamond king and did not wish to give him a trick in that suit. He therefore led the spade jack with fatal consequences. South won with the queen and

led a heart, winning with the queen when West ducked. The club suit was then run, and South scored an overtrick at the finish. West scored just his three aces.

At the other table Susan Miller did not choose to double one diamond with the North hand. Flo Rotman balanced with two clubs as South, and landed in three no-trump after repeated cue-bids in diamonds by her partner. Since East had been silent throughout, the diamond opening lead was less obvious. West again led the spade jack, and South again emerged with an overtrick, though not a doubled one.

NORTH
♠ K 7 5 4
♥ K Q 10 6
♦ K 10 9
♣ A 3

EAST
♠ A J 10 8
♥ A 5 2
♦ A J 5 4
♣ A Q 5 2

WEST
♠ A J 10 8
♥ A 5 2
♦ A J 5 4
♣ A Q 5 2

SOUTH
♠ Q 9
♥ 7 3
♦ K J
♣ K Q 9 7 6 5 4

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:
West North East South
1 ♠ Dbl 2 ♠ 3 N.T.
Dbl. Pass Pass Pass
West led the spade jack.

Doctor's Philosophy on Health Care Puts Her in the Chief Executive's Chair

She now has a new idea: to franchise Body-Centered Medical Therapies. Mr. Neumark is drawing up the plan.

Close of trading Friday, Nov. 24.

[illegible]

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Page 4)

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CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending Nov. 24. Prices supplied by Teletours.

Rank Name Cpn Maturity Price Yield

Austrian Schilling

183 Austria 6 11/17/95 98.5500 6.4000

242 Austria 6 05/01/01 104.7500 6.4000

Belgian Franc

194 Belgium 10 09/02/00 117.5500 8.5100

240 Belgium 7 04/29/99 105.5700 6.4300

245 Belgium 9 07/30/98 110.2400 8.1600

British Pound

248 Halifax BS 6 02/14/04 90.3750 7.1900

Canadian Dollar

218 Canada 6 06/01/04 93.7500 6.9300

Danish Krone

4 Denmark 7 12/15/04 97.2500 7.2000

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Bond Pricing: Is It a Fair Deal for All?

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Are Japanese retail investors, relative newcomers to the international bond market, being ripped off?

It is a question, worried rather more poetically, raised in the November issue of Financial Markets Trends, which was published over the weekend by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The "seemingly limitless" demand from Japanese retail investors has enabled issuers — including those from emerging markets — to raise funds at "significantly more favorable terms than what could be found elsewhere in the Euro market," the report said. This "inevitably raises the question if Japanese retail investors have the same evaluation of risk and return as other parts of the international capital market," it said.

The question is particularly relevant as eyes popped at the pricing last week on Sweden's \$2 billion issue of notes maturing in 40 months. With a coupon of 4.5 percent and a discount price of 98.084, lead manager Yamachichi International priced the notes to yield 5.20 percent.

With three-year U.S. government paper yielding 5.56 percent, the yield to investors was at least 36 basis points below the benchmark reference rate.

Although the normal practice is to price over the benchmark, there have been periods in the dollar and Deutsche mark sectors when tax-free Eurobonds in those currencies were priced below domestic benchmark levels.

The pricing on Eurobonds targeted for retail distribution has always been more aggressive — less generous — than on paper aimed at professional investors.

Given this history, the question posed by the OECD implies a concern that Japanese

retail investors are being exploited.

That is a suggestion that the Japanese have rejected. Justin Day at Yamachichi International in London said that the spread over Treasuries was totally irrelevant to Japanese retail investors.

"What they look at is the comparison to what's available in the local market — where the three-year deposit rate is barely over 1 percent."

Brendan Brown at Mitsubishi Finance in London said that "the question about basis points is less important than whether it's right for investors to be in or out of the yen."

Pricing on Eurobonds for retail distribution has always been more aggressive — less generous — than on paper for professional investors.

In his view they are correct to look abroad because he expects the dollar to appreciate to 110 yen from 101 yen now.

The OECD report did not estimate the size of the flows from Japan's retail investors, but it said it seemed "reasonable to assume that retail demand has been a major factor" in the explosion of yen-denominated Eurobonds to some 4.9 trillion yen (\$49 billion) in the first three quarters of this year from 1.3 trillion yen in the comparable year-earlier period.

The "spectacular increase" in Eurobonds has been the main market feature this year, with volume equal to \$263 billion, compared with \$159 billion in the year-ago period.

By contrast, activity in the international

bond market is up only 8 percent from a year ago, at \$343.7 billion.

But whereas in the bond market the yen accounted for 13 percent of new issues, in the note sector 19 percent of total volume was denominated in the Japanese currency.

The yen now accounts for 32.6 percent of the total note outstandings of \$426 billion, compared with a market share of 32.1 percent for the yen. The mark is a distant third with a market share of 7.6 percent.

The distinction between notes and bonds has become almost indistinguishable because notes are underwritten and widely distributed.

The Bank for International Settlements, in its November quarterly report on International Banking and Financial Markets Developments, said that "traditional international bond statistics no longer provide an accurate picture of total activity" because a growing proportion of new bond issues are distributed as part of existing note programs.

Banks remain the major issuers of international debt securities. The OECD data show banks accounted for 34 percent of gross bond issuance in the first nine months of the year.

The BIS data, covering net issuance of international debt, including notes, show that financial institutions accounted for 59 percent of the activity this year.

Private corporations have reduced their reliance on the bond market, accounting for 30 percent of total activity, compared with 33 percent at the start of the decade.

Governments have sharply reduced access to the capital market and now account for 17 percent of bond issuances, their lowest share since 1991. They have moved back to borrowing directly from banks via syndicated loans. Total activity in that sector is up 57 percent so far this year at \$264.7 billion.

Data Are Expected to Give Market a Jolt

NEW YORK — Treasury prices this week are likely to remain in the very narrow ranges they have been stuck in recently, supported by investors' continued high hopes for a budget accord, traders said.

Although Congress returns to work on Tuesday, few expect a budget deal this week, and the supply of two- and five-year notes for this week's auctions is not seen as a major problem.

The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond closed Friday at a yield of 6.24 percent, up one basis point from a week ago.

If there is any jolt, traders said, it was likely to come from the numbers.

On Monday, news on how U.S. retailers fared this weekend will probably dominate the market. The Friday and Saturday after Thanksgiving are typically among the busiest days of the holiday shopping season.

Analysts said that if the October housing-start figures, due Tuesday, come in strong, that would come as no surprise, but that a weak number could push Treasury prices higher.

But the key number is the November survey from the National Association of Purchasing Management, due Friday. Although analysts expect some

improvement in the index, which measures capital spending, they think it will stay below the 50-month level that separates a contracting manufacturing sector from an expanding one.

The Treasury will sell \$18.25 billion of two-year notes on Tuesday and \$12 billion of 5-year notes on Wednesday.

Some participants say that the securities need to be cheapened up, given the poor reception for the sale last week of 10-year notes and the fact that both issues are currently yielding less than the funds rate.

But Steve Guterman, director of fixed-income research for Salomon Asset Management, said the two- and five-year auctions

were more likely to echo the success of last week's three-year sale than the problems encountered by the 10-year auction.

He added that the bond market had done a good job of absorbing the new securities, given that the government shutdown has compressed several auctions into a short time span.

Until the market gets "something concrete" on the budget, bond prices will be range-bound, Mr. Guterman said.

Richard Gilhooly, senior bond strategist at Paribas Capital Markets in New York, said an accord was likely before the Dec. 15 deadline because both sides wanted to avoid a second government shutdown.

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvillettes

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price and week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Glencore Funding	\$450	2002	0.35	100	—	Over 6-month Libor. Extendable to 2030. Fees 0.375%. Denominations \$1 million. (Nomura Int'l.)
SMM Company	\$200	1998	5%	100.15	—	Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. (J.P. Morgan Securities.)
Sveabank	\$125	perpet	1	100.87	—	Interest will be 1 over 6-month Libor until 2002, 2 over until 2005, thereafter 2% over. Callable at par from 2002. Fees 1%. (Morgan Stanley Int'l.)
Prospect 2	\$172	2005	0.15	100	—	Interest will be 0.15 over 3-month Libor until 2001, thereafter 1% over. Reoffered at 99%. Callable at par from 1998. Fees 0.325%. Denominations \$100,000. (Barclays de Zeele Weeld.)
Compagnie Financière des Nouvelles Galeries	FF 1,000	1997	0.0025	100.05	—	Over 3-month Pibor. Noncallable. Fees 0.125%. (Crédit Commercial de France.)
European Investment Bank	cor 25,000	2000	0.40	100	—	Below 3-month Athibor. Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 45 billion drachmas. Fees 0.20%. (National Bank of Greece.)
Fixed-Coupons						
European Bank for Reconstruction & Development	\$100	2001	5.25	100	—	Noncallable. Fees 1.20%. (Wako Int'l.)
Helaba Finance	\$200	1999	5%	101.30	99.75	Reoffered at 99.801. Noncallable. Fees 1.16%. (I.B.J. Int'l.)
KfW Int'l Finance	\$400	2000	5%	99.25	99.20	Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
Sweden	\$2,000	1999	4 1/2	98.04	—	Noncallable. Fees 1.20%. (Yamachi Int'l.)
Argentina Global Finance	DM 500	2000	5 1/2	101.48	99.45	Reoffered at 99.413. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (WestLB.)
Argentina	DM 250	2002	10 1/2	101	—	Reoffered at 99 1/2. Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 750 million marks. Fees 2.4%. (CSF Effektenbank.)
Buenos Aires Province	DM 150	1998	10	100.45	—	Reoffered at 99%. Noncallable. Fees 1.80%. (Salomon Brothers Int'l.)
Eksportfinans	DM 600	2001	zero	71.55	—	Yield 5.744%. Noncallable. Proceeds 428 million marks. Fees 0.25%. (Daiwa Europe.)
Venezuela	DM 500	1998	10	101	—	Reoffered at par. Noncallable. Fees 1.80%. (Commerzbank.)
BAT Int'l Finance	\$200	2005	8 1/2	101.154	—	Reoffered at 99.529. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Barclays de Zeele Weeld.)
Genfinance Luxembourg	€100	perpet	9	99.86	—	Callable at par from 2004. Fees 0.625%. (J.P. Morgan Securities.)
Bayerische Landesbank	FF 1,000	2006	zero	51.26	—	Reoffered at 49.648. Yield 4.712%. Noncallable. Proceeds 487 million francs. Fees 2%. (Calsonic des Dépôts et Consignations.)
World Bank	ITL 200,000	1997	10.40	101.72	100.65	Callable at par from 1994. Fees 1.16%. (Credito Italiano.)
Bayerische Landesbank	DF 500	2005	6 1/2	101.46	100.15	Reoffered at 99.785. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (ABN-AMRO Bank.)
BNG	DF 500	2002	6	101.23	100.10	Reoffered at 99.46. Noncallable. Fees 1.16%. (ABN-AMRO Bank.)
European Investment Bank	sp 10,000	2000	10%	101.48	—	Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 25 billion pesetas. Fees 1.16%. (Banca Santander de Negocios.)
European Investment Bank	sp 15,000	2005	10.35	101.45	—	Noncallable. Fees 1.16%. (Banca Santander de Negocios.)
DSL Bank	DK 750	2002	zero	62.39	—	Yield 4.33%. Noncallable. Proceeds 465 million kroner. Fees 1.16%. (Banque Bruxelles Lambert.)
DSL Bank	¥ 30,000	2001	2 1/2	100	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.275%. Denominations 100 million yen. (Nomura Int'l.)
National Power Corp.	¥ 12,000	2015	4.65	100	—	Semiannually. Noncallable private placement. Fees not disclosed. (Nomura Int'l.)

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1995

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CYBERSCAPE

Join a Million Travelers
For a Pleasure CruiseBy Jane L. Levere
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Mountain Travel Sobek hopes to take a million people on a cruise through Antarctica, 38 of them on the research ship *Livonia* and the rest on the *World Wide Web*.

Starting next month, passengers on the *Livonia* will explore the land and waters of the remote continent, while "virtual" travelers will track their progress through live conversations with crew members, video from the field and hourly weather updates.

Intended to exploit the Internet's potential to stimulate business, this "virtual expedition" is the latest in a series of World Wide Web promotions — including "virtual postcards" sent by E-mail — that Mountain Travel Sobek, an adventure-travel company based in El Cerrito, California, began in 1992. Mountain Travel Sobek's use of the Internet for marketing and promotion was a pioneering move in the travel industry three years ago, but it is no longer alone on the information highway.

In the past 12 months, dozens of airlines, hotels, cruise lines, car rental companies, travel agencies and other travel-related organizations worldwide have leaped onto the Internet, viewing it as a new way to market and distribute services.

Because few companies offer interactive booking, actual sales from the Internet have been quite limited. But this should change rapidly starting early next year, when many more suppliers are scheduled to set up direct booking options.

The number of Web sites operated by travel companies has soared from just a handful at the end of 1994 to more than 1,800 today, according to an estimate by Rock Blanco, president of New Media Solutions, a consulting firm.

Many commercial travel sites contain hundreds of pages or represent numerous organizations. For example, the Web site of the travel guidebook publisher Lonely Planet has more than 1,000 pages of destination information that is updated constantly.

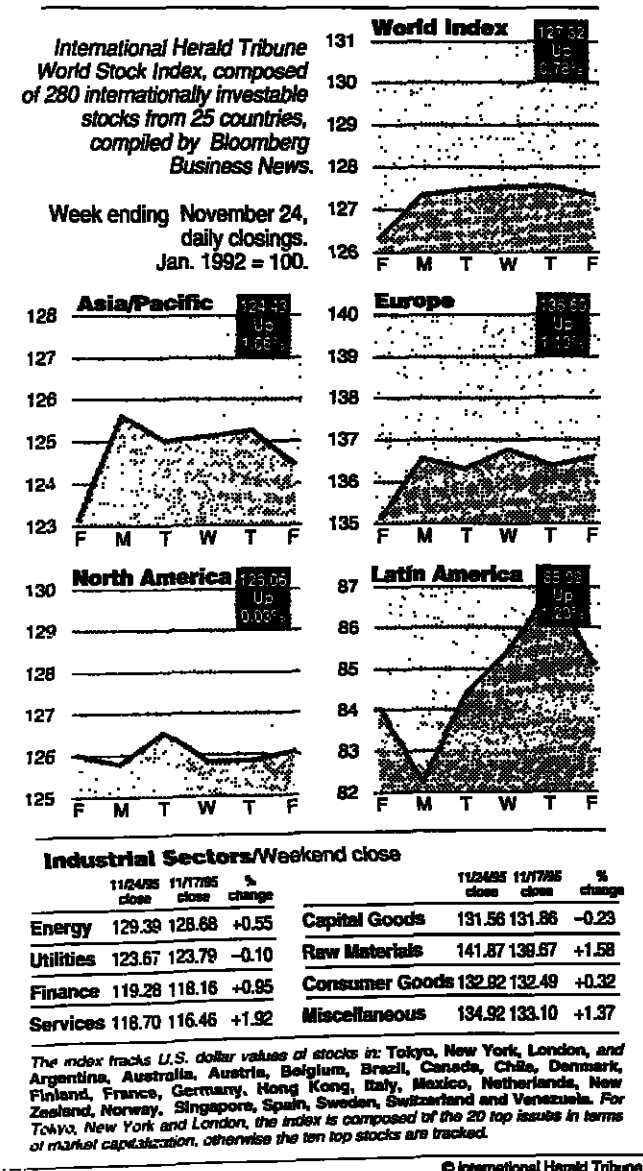
Travel companies are turning to the Internet because it offers access to a huge source of business. Internet users recently surveyed by CMC Research had taken an average of six domestic and two international trips in the previous 12 months.

In January, Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd. of Hong Kong, began a "Cybertraveler" program on the Web for the U.S. market, encouraging individuals to sign up for quarterly electronic-mail

Travel agencies now
have more than
1,800 Web sites.

See TRAVEL, Page 17

THE TRIB INDEX



CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates									
	\$	£	DM	¥	₹	₪	₦	₧	₦
American dollar	1.0000	0.7063	1.6366	106.48	246.36	36.74	1,936.26	163.66	200.48
British pound	1.4148	1.0000	2.3626	154.78	348.10	51.90	2,750.00	236.26	283.45
German mark	0.6115	0.4258	1.0000	63.76	143.88	21.36	1,103.75	1.0000	124.56
Japanese yen	0.0094	0.0065	0.0157	1.0000	2.25	0.34	17.36	0.0157	1.0000
French franc	0.0166	0.0118	0.0293	0.0417	1.0000	0.16	6.55	0.0293	0.0417
Swiss franc	0.7563	0.5348	1.3363	84.80	193.60	28.36	1,453.75	1.3363	166.88
Italian lira	0.0007	0.0005	0.0012	0.0136	0.0308	0.0044	22.36	0.0012	0.0136
Spanish peseta	0.0002	0.0001	0.0002	0.0024	0.0054	0.0008	41.66	0.0002	0.0024
Portuguese escudo	0.0002	0.0001	0.0002	0.0024	0.0054	0.0008	41.66	0.0002	0.0024
Chinese yuan	0.1500	0.1063	0.2636	16.50	370.80	54.24	2,836.25	0.2636	330.00
South Korean won	0.0012	0.0008	0.0020	0.0240	0.0540	0.0080	416.60	0.0020	0.0240
Thai baht	0.0200	0.0143	0.0354	2.25	50.00	7.26	363.60	0.0354	45.00
Indonesian rupiah	0.0001	0.0000	0.0002	0.0024	0.0054	0.0008	41.66	0.0002	0.0024
Singapore dollar	0.7000	0.5000	1.2500	80.00	180.00	26.00	1,333.33	1.2500	160.00
Malaysian ringgit	0.5000	0.3571	0.8750	55.00	122.50	17.50	888.89	0.8750	110.00

Source: Reuters, Nov. 24, 1995. All rates are for U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted. Rates are for 100 units of foreign currency per U.S. dollar.

Forward Rates									
	30-day	60-day	90-day	180-day	360-day	540-day	720-day	90-day	180-day
American dollar	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
British pound	1.4148	1.4148	1.4148	1.4148	1.4148	1.4148	1.4148	1.4148	1.4148
German mark	0.6115	0.6115	0.6115	0.6115	0.6115	0.6115	0.6115	0.6115	0.6115
Japanese yen	0.0094	0.0094	0.0094	0.0094	0.0094	0.0094	0.0094	0.0094	0.0094
French franc	0.0166	0.0166	0.0166	0.0166	0.0166	0.0166	0.0166	0.0166	0.0166
Swiss franc	0.7563	0.7563	0.7563	0.7563	0.7563	0.7563	0.7563	0.7563	0.7563
Italian lira	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007
Spanish peseta	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
Portuguese escudo	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
Chinese yuan	0.1500	0.1500	0.1500	0.1500	0.1500	0.1500	0.1500	0.1500	0.1500
South Korean won	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012
Thai baht	0.0200	0.0200	0.0200	0.0200	0.0200	0.0200	0.0200	0.0200	0.0200
Indonesian rupiah	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001
Singapore dollar	0.7000	0.7000	0.7000	0.7000	0.7000	0.7000	0.7000	0.7000	0.7000
Malaysian ringgit	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000	0.5000

Source: Reuters, Nov. 24, 1995. All rates are for U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted. Rates are for 100 units of foreign currency per U.S. dollar.

Raytheon's Amazon Deal Hits Snag
Bribery Accusations Jeopardize \$1.4 Billion ProjectBy John Mintz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Raytheon Co.'s \$1.4 billion contract with the Brazilian government to build an environmental surveillance system in the Amazon has expired and may not be revived after a top aide to Brazil's president reportedly was heard on wiretaps talking about bribes to promote the deal.

The Senate in the federal district of Brasilia needed to approve the deal's U.S. Export-Import Bank financing by mid-October. But the chamber failed to act amid growing opposition to the project, which would give one of the world's most sophisticated sensor technology.

President Fernando Henrique Cardoso, a Raytheon supporter, said he would extend the contract, although U.S. officials said it was unclear whether he has the power to do so. The Clinton administration is urging Brazil to approve the project.

"This deal is on very thin ice," a U.S. official said. "The political opposition to it in Brazil has put it in serious trouble."

Raytheon, which is based in Massachusetts, could not be reached for comment on Friday, but earlier in the week, it denied any wrongdoing.

The contract has no precedent. Raytheon, which was awarded the contract in May, is to build an elaborate

network of sensors — aboard satellites and airplanes and on the ground — to monitor drug smugglers' planes and environmental conditions in the wilderness area of 2 million square miles (5.2 million square kilometers).

Environmentalists favor the Raytheon project because it would keep track of illegal logging, gold mining, deforestation and forced migration of remote Indian tribes. It would also map soil conditions, air pollution and weather.

But many financial interests in the Amazon oppose the project, including powerful crime groups that deal drugs and wildlife loggers, farmers and miners who favor Brasilia's recent hands-off policy in the undeveloped frontier. Some Brazilian military officials oppose it because of their decades-old fear that foreigners will gain influence there.

The transaction's latest problems arose eight days ago, when the Brazilian press ran transcripts of taped telephone conversations in which Júlio César Gomes dos Santos, a top national security aide, asked Raytheon's Brazilian sales representative whether he had "already paid" a senator from the Amazon area who opposes Raytheon.

The Raytheon representative did not reply, but he said the senator was "messing things up." Later he told reporters the bribery reference was a joke. Mr. Santos resigned, as did the air force minister,

because transcripts revealed he had stayed in the Raytheon consultant's house.

In its denial, Raytheon said that the transcripts did not prove bribery.

"I told the senators, 'Show me just one irregularity with the project, and I'll scrap it,'" Mr. Cardoso said Thursday. "But not one senator was able to come up with a wrongdoing." Later, the Brazilian president called for an end to unfounded "gossip."

Raytheon, which has invested \$100 million in the deal, sees it as a way to enter the growing market for wide-area surveillance technologies. Industry executives think they could be used to monitor borders in disputed areas, such as Bosnia and the Golan Heights, and to study worldwide environmental trends.

U.S. industry executives say they suspect the wiretap revelations were orchestrated by opponents of the deal. The taps were revealed six days before the Senate's deadline. The microphones had been turned on a month before, based on an anonymous tip to authorities that Mr. Santos was engaged in drug dealing, of which no evidence was found.

At first, the senator from the Amazon, Gilberto Miranda, supported the deal, but he then announced his opposition, calling the deal too expensive. He recently visited the Pentagon and the Federal Aviation Administration seeking information about unrelated radar technologies.

Cubans Face a Tax on Dollar Earnings

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HAVANA — Cubans will have to pay personal income tax on hard-currency earnings starting in 1996, according to details unveiled over the weekend by the Communist Party newspaper *Granma*.

The new taxes "permit a just redistribution of income to finance social programs that benefit all the population, with a greater contribution from those who have a superior economic capability," the Finance and Prices Ministry said, according to the paper's Saturday edition. Cubans have not paid income taxes since the early years of the Communist revolution of 1969.

Cubans earning dollars, such as those in the tourism or emerging private sector, are

often vastly better off than those earning pesos, and far less susceptible to chronic shortages of staples such as cooking oil and soap. The peso is officially worth \$1, but its street value is currently 25 times less.

The income tax on hard-currency earnings, which excludes dollar remittances from abroad, establishes a scale from 10 percent taxation for earnings of less than \$2,400 up to 50 percent for earnings of more than \$60,000 a year.

The new tax will also apply to foreigners who stay in Cuba for more than 180 days, but foreign diplomats and consular officials will be exempt.

Apart from Cubans who earn hard currency in sectors such as tourism or the arts,

more than 100,000 Cuban workers in key industries such as the ports, electricity and mining receive a small hard-currency bonus on top of their peso salary. It was not clear whether these bonuses would be taxed.

The state newspaper said that in coming days a series of other new taxes would be announced on such things as rental property and transportation of cargo and passengers.

The ministry noted that taxes on peso salaries were not planned.

The country's 200,000 workers who are licensed to be self-employed currently pay a monthly fee regardless of how much they actually earn.

(Reuters, AP)

London Notebook

The Rites of Autumn

International Herald Tribune

While Americans recover from the annual gastronomic excess of Thanksgiving Day, Britain looks forward to the impending statistical and oratorical excess of budget day. All across the land, economists, accountants and journalists will prick up their ears on Tuesday as the chancellor of the Exchequer, Kenneth Clarke, rises in Parliament to present the government's tax and spending ambitions for the coming year. It is a phenomenon of such moment as to be covered live coverage on two of the country's four television channels, followed by torrents of printed analysis.

But with the Conservative government now having embraced the one true faith of fiscal responsibility, some seers are wondering whether all the fuss was worth it.

If ever there were a time for fiscal acceleration, this is it. The Tories trail by 40 percentage points in the polls and face the real possibility of being forced to call an election before the statutory end of Parliament in April 1997. "This is their last shot," said Keith Wade, economist at Schroder Economics.

Yet most analysts expect a neutral budget, with tax cuts of £3 billion to £5 billion (\$4.27 billion to \$7.87 billion) matched pound for pound by spending cuts. They say that Mr. Clarke needs to hold the fiscal high road because a more overt attempt to buy votes at the expense of deficit reduction could provoke horror in the financial markets, driving up the cost of borrowing and driving down the value of the pound.

For its part, the Treasury has signaled its readiness to sacrifice by cutting the lunchtime potato allotment in its employee restaurant from four to three. That fourth boiled and buttered spud now costs an extra 40 pence.

Something Perilous in the Pubs

In a land where the pub and the pint rank with motherhood and country, there is a growing fear that the government has gone too far in levying a beer tax of 31 pence on every pint. "British beer drinkers are vastly overtaxed," said Alan Meale, chairman of the Parliamentary Beer Club, which claims nearly half the House of Commons as members and boasts as its head none other than the speaker, Betty Boothroyd.

A massive report by the club points out the extent of the damage: An estimated 1 million foreign pints a day flood into Britain, cutting into profits for publicans, shopkeepers and brewers. The European single market has spawned a new British phenomenon — the "booze cruise," by which thirsty Britons ferry over to France for the day to take advantage of the 27 pence-a-pint tax difference. James Couchman, vice chairman of the club, said he had met recently with Mr. Clarke, holder of the 1994 "Beer Drinker of the Year" award, to lobby for a cut in beer taxes in the forthcoming budget. Stay tuned.

You've Got to Pick a Pocket or Two

Like other Europeans, the British like to contrast their belief in the welfare state with the harsher sort of capitalism popular in America. A new survey, however, suggests that this seeming altruism owes much to simple self-interest.

According to Social and Community Planning Research, an independent institute, 58 percent of Britons favor higher social spending even if it meant increased taxes. But when asked where that additional tax burden should fall, 59 percent thought the rich should pay more. Curiously, that opinion was largely shared by the top third of income-earners.

As for where those taxes should be spent, most people said, in essence, "On us." At the top were universal services such as the National Health Service; traditional welfare benefits such as unemployment were "most unappealing," the report noted, and spending on culture and the arts came in dead last.

Erik Ipsen

'Soft Landing' Seen
As Beijing Delays
News on Tariff Cuts

Reuters

BEIJING — In a bit of good news for China's economic planners, a government agency has forecast a gradual cooling of China's overheated economy in 1996, with gross domestic product growth slowing to around 9 percent.

But in a bit of bad news for foreign exporters to China, officials said Sunday they had not decided which products would be included in the first round of import tariffs to be slashed in 1996.

The so-called soft landing scenario for the economy, if it happens, would be a vindication of the austerity measures introduced in recent years to bring down China's double-digit inflation and bring its economy more in line with that of its trading partners.

At a meeting this month of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum in Osaka, Japan, Beijing pledged to cut tariffs on 4,000 of 6,000 imports by at least 30 percent from the current average of 35.9 percent, and to enact other market-opening measures.

The pledges were aimed at bolstering China's bid to join the World Trade Organization, the successor to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The United States and other countries blocked China from joining the world-trade body at its birth in January because of concerns about free trade and intellectual property issues.

An unnamed top official, quoted in the official China Daily, said Sunday that a list of tariff categories to be cut has been sent to the State Council, China's cabinet, but specific information will not be available until late December.

Within "a very few years" China's overall import tariff will fall to 15 percent, the av-

erage of most developing countries, the official said.

Research by the State Economic and Trade Commission shows China's economy growing 9 percent in 1996, compared with 11.8 percent in 1993 and 9.8 percent in the first nine months of 1995, the official Xinhua news agency said Saturday.

Gross domestic product is expected to reach 5 trillion yuan (\$602.9 billion) in 1995, a rise of 10.3 percent, compared with 1994, it said. The government target in 1995 is between 8 percent and 9 percent.

The commission said the retail price index would rise by 15.5 percent in 1995, 0.5 percentage point higher than the government target of 15 percent. Xinhua said. Retail price inflation hit a post-1949 high of 21.7 percent in 1994.

It also said fixed-asset investment growth would slow to 17 percent in 1996 from 17.6 percent in the first nine months of 1995 and 27.8 percent in 1994.

The economic slowdown and the promised tariff cuts are expected to help slim China's huge trade surplus, which has helped increase foreign exchange reserves to a record \$70 billion.

In the first 10 months, China posted a trade surplus of \$17.79 billion, with exports rising 32.8 percent over the same 1994 period, while imports rose 16.2 percent, or less than half the rate of export growth.

In return for the tariff cuts and removal of some non-tariff barriers, Beijing will remove certain advantages now enjoyed by foreign companies doing business in China, such as duty-free imports of equipment.

"Beijing reckons it does not need now to offer preferential policies to attract foreign firms to invest here," an Asian diplomat said. "They will come here for the market itself."

Ever notice how many financial institutions introduce new asset management services and call it private banking?

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* Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Nov. 24.

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Stock	Div Yld		100-High Low				Clos	Open
	Div	Yld	100	High	Low			
Amalgamated Copper	47c	1.00	100	100	98	98		
Amalgamated Petroleum	47c	1.00	100	100	98	98		
Amalgamated Zinc	47c	1.00	100	100	98	98		
Amalgamated Lead	47c	1.00	100	100	98	98		
Amalgamated Tin	47c	1.00	100	100	98	98		
Amalgamated Silver	47c	1.00	100	100	98	98		
Amalgamated Gold	47c	1.00	100	100	98	98		
Amalgamated Iron	47c	1.00	100	100	98	98		
Amalgamated Steel	47c	1.00	100	100	98	98		
Amalgamated Coal	47c	1.00	100	100	98	98		
Amalgamated Lumber	47c	1.00	100	100	98	98		
Amalgamated Paper	47c	1.00	100	100	98	98		
Amalgamated Glass	47c	1.00	100	100	98	98		
Amalgamated Rubber	47c	1.00	100	100	98	98		
Amalgamated Textile	47c	1.00	100	100	98	98		
Amalgamated Chemical	47c	1.00	100	100	98	98		
Amalgamated Pharmaceutical	47c	1.00	100	100	98	98		
Amalgamated Food	47c	1.00	100	100	98	98		
Amalgamated Beverage	47c	1.00	100	100	98	98		
Amalgamated Tobacco	47c	1.00	100	100	98	98		
Amalgamated Entertainment	47c	1.00	100	100	98	98		
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Amalgamated Transportation	47c	1.00	100	100	98	98		
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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, Nov. 27 - Dec. 1

A schedule of the week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News

Asia-Pacific	Europe	Americas
Expected This Week Bangkok: Unique Gas & Petrochemicals PLC shareholders subscription and payment period begins in rights issue. Through Dec. 1. New Delhi: India Mobile Summit '95 exhibition on the profit potential of India's mobile communication industry. Organized by Institute for International Research. From Nov. 27 - Nov. 29.	Brussels: Meeting of EU Agriculture ministers. Copenhagen: Carlsberg AS full-year earnings. Frankfurt: Lufthansa AG 9-month results. London: Christian Salvesen first-half earnings; Tate & Lyle full-year earnings; Argyl Group first-half earnings.	Boston: E-mail World & Internet Exposition, featuring 500 exhibits of products and software, at the Hyatt Convention Center. Buenos Aires: Conference on trading strategies for Latin American debt, presented by Euromoney. New York: Institute for International Research hosts North American Derivatives conference at the Crown Plaza.
Monday Nov. 27 Sydney: David Jones Ltd. expected to begin trading after initial public offering; Blueberry Farms of Australia initial public offering closes. Taipei: Coincident and color indicators for October released by the Council for Economic Planning and Development.	Copenhagen: Danish 1996 budget bill proposal negotiations expected to be complete. Milan: Shares of La Doria SpA begin trading on the Milan exchange. Rome: October hourly wage figures.	Ottawa: October's industrial product and raw materials prices. Sao Paulo: Inflation for 30 days to Nov. 23. Washington: Senate Banking committee holds a hearing on Daiwa Bank and the supervision of foreign banks.
Tuesday Nov. 28 Sydney: Balance of payments figures for September quarter. Tokyo: Government releases October unemployment and October job-to-applicant ratio; Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association releases October vehicle exports.	Brussels: Belgian November consumer price figures. Madrid: September industrial output. Paris: October housing starts. Voorburg, Netherlands: October consumer spending, November consumer confidence.	New York: Conference Board releases its index of consumer confidence for November. Washington: October housing starts; White House and congressional budget negotiators begin talks.
Wednesday Nov. 29 Tokyo: Ministry of Finance releases October import prices on consumer goods; Ministry of International Trade and Industry releases October industrial production and October retail sales; Economic Council releases a five-year economic growth plan.	Bonn: The head of the European Monetary Institute, Germany's finance minister and the Bundesbank president testify at Bundestag hearing on monetary union. Paris: French preliminary third-quarter gross domestic product.	Mexico City: September manufacturing industry figures. Ottawa: September employment, earnings and hours report; September unemployment insurance report. Washington: Weekly mortgage applications.
Thursday Nov. 30 Taipei: September figures for Taiwan trade with China. Tokyo: October construction orders; Offshore accounts balance as of end-October; Ishikawajima Harima Service Co. lists its shares on Japan's over-the-counter stock exchange.	Bern: November inflation figures. Copenhagen: October unemployment. London: November Economic Trends survey. Paris: October unemployment; third-quarter new housing starts.	Ottawa: September gross domestic product report; third-quarter income and expenditure accounts; third-quarter balance of international payments. Washington: October durable goods orders; initial weekly state unemployment compensation insurance claims.
Friday Dec. 1 Manila: Asian Development Bank hosts annual conference of ASEAN Forum of Credit Rating Agencies. Tokyo: Tokyo-area consumer prices for November; Japan consumer prices for October; November foreign currency reserves.	London: September visible trade balance figures; net consumer credit data. Paris: November car sales. Stockholm: November new car registrations. Voorburg, Netherlands: October retail sales.	Santiago: November inflation rate. Tempe, Arizona: National Association of Purchasing Management index for November. Washington: Commerce Department reports second of three estimates of economic growth for the third quarter.

Federal Express Faces Off Pilots' Union

MEMPHIS, Tennessee — Federal Express Corp. said Sunday that the refusal of some of its union pilots to work overtime would not affect on-time delivery of packages on Monday.

"It's business as usual," said Shirlee Clark, a spokeswoman for the second-biggest U.S. package delivery company. "All the indications are that there are enough pilots that are volunteering to fly overtime to have normal delivery."

Contract negotiations between the company and its pilots' union broke off early Saturday, threatening to slow package deliveries during the busy holiday season. The Air Line Pilots Association, which

represents 1,000 of Federal Express's 2,900 pilots, are refusing to work overtime.

Union officials said Sunday that as many as 300,000 packages could be delayed on a peak day, when the courier ships more than 3 million packages.

"We have determined that as many as 20 percent of all packages delivered are done during pilots' overtime hours," said Will Johnson, spokesman for the association. "We anticipate that early this week deliveries could be affected."

But he refused to comment on whether the union was considering a strike, but he said it was one of the options the union's executives would consider this week. Until now,

union officials had ruled out a strike.

Separately, a Federal Express crew landing in Indianapolis and a pilot landing in Oakland, California, were escorted off their planes for allegedly delaying flight procedures. Mr. Johnson said. The pilots apparently taxied to the runway too slowly.

Federal Express said the pilots' demands for pay raises, changes in work rules and other details would cost the company \$300 million over the three years of a proposed contract.

The pilots, the only domestic Federal Express employees represented by a union, have been seeking a contract since May 1994.

Contract talks stalled in October, and a 30-day cooling-off period was ordered by the National Labor Relations Board. The two sides had resumed talks Nov. 20, meeting even on Thanksgiving Day.

(Bloomberg, AP)

TRAVEL: Agencies Turn to Virtual Advertising

Continued from Page 15

notices of promotions. In June, the airline announced a contest for this group with a prize of 1 million American Airlines frequent-flyer miles, and it just completed an auction of 50 round-trip Los Angeles-Hong Kong business-class tickets, for which only "Cybertravelers" could bid.

Mark Weinberger, a U.S. marketing communications manager for Cathay, said 60,000 people have signed up as "Cybertravelers," but 99 percent of them have never flown on the airline.

The fact that information on Web sites can be updated immediately is another attraction to

travel companies, which deal with a highly perishable commodity — airplane seats, hotel room nights and other services that are left unsold.

Jeffrey Diskin, vice president of corporate marketing for Hilton Hotels Corp., said he expected the company would soon use the Internet to sell "distressed inventory," such as rooms that suddenly become available.

Similarly, airline executives predicted that carriers would eventually auction off seats, for deeply discounted prices, that have not been sold close to their departure date.

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Toulouse.

On June 13th, the International Herald Tribune expanded its worldwide distribution with the opening of its 12th printsite, in Toulouse, France. This enables early morning delivery on the day of publication in the entire southwest region of France.

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

Paris Central Bank Sees Lower Rates

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PARIS — The governor of the Bank of France, Jean-Claude Trichet, said in an interview published Sunday that interest rate cuts were likely as the franc continued to strengthen against the Deutsche mark.

"Our currency has potential for more gains and credibility, so market rates have potential to fall again," the head of the central bank told the weekly *Le Journal du Dimanche*.

Mr. Trichet noted that in the past four weeks French three-month rates had fallen by more than two percentage points to 5.32 percent and that the central bank's intervention rate was now at 4.8 percent, its lowest level in 23 years.

"This fall in rates is not artificial," Mr. Trichet said. "It is founded on facts — a solid franc, low inflation, a big trade surplus, the reduction of deficits. So I believe it is timely and durable."

On Friday, French bonds and stocks rose amid speculation that more interest rate cuts were in the pipeline.

Asked about President Jacques Chirac's recent announcement that reducing public deficits was now his priority, Mr. Trichet said markets had

reacted well because investors saw it as a "clarification" of his strategy.

"A month ago there was a clarification of France's strategy — a crystallization of this strategy in the eyes of observers, commentators and global investors," Mr. Trichet said. "It's what created a surge in confidence."

He also said that he was confident France would be ready to meet the 1999 deadline for a single European currency. "I'm convinced France, Germany and several other countries will be ready for Jan. 1, 1999," he said.

He said he was confident on the outlook for the French economy, saying "our growth will be a little quicker than some of our partners, and will lead to quicker job creation."

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

New Chief at EDF
Gilles Ménégoz resigned as chairman of France's state utility Electricité de France SA and is to be replaced by Edmond Alphandery, the government said on Saturday, Reuters reported from Paris.

The announcement gave no explanation for Mr. Ménégoz's resignation.

BusinessWeek

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- GM Is Struggling To Build "World Cars"
- India: Software Output Is Fast, But Profits Are Scarce
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SHORT COVER**U.S. Tool Orders Rose 8% in October**

McLEAN, Virginia (Bloomberg) — Orders for U.S. industrial tools rose 8 percent in October from September, the Association for Manufacturing Technology said Sunday.

While domestic customers increased their orders by 15.2 percent last month, demand from abroad fell 22.1 percent, the trade group's report showed.

Compared with October 1994, total orders rose 34.3 percent. The associations said orders for the first 10 months of the year were running 12 percent ahead of a year ago.

Bonn Seen Stalling Store-Hour Debate

BONN (Reuters) — Moves to liberalize Germany's rigid shop-opening hours may be delayed because the ruling Christian Democratic Union wants to hold off on legislation until March, a newspaper reported Sunday.

Welt am Sonntag said the CDU wanted to wait until after state elections before presenting draft legislation to Parliament because it feared the law could cost it votes.

But the CDU's junior coalition partner, the liberal Free Democratic Party, which favors more flexible shopping hours, has insisted that the government agree to a draft law in December, according to a report in the latest issue of *Der Spiegel*, a news magazine.

Slow Start to U.S. Holiday Shopping

NEW YORK (AP) — The U.S. Christmas shopping season opened over the weekend with the traditional crush, but economic uncertainty had many shoppers looking, not buying.

"The retail banner years are long gone," said Dan Skoda, president of Marshall Field's department stores in Chicago. "I don't think anybody's looking for a banner year. We look for market share. We just hope for a bigger piece of the pie."

Retailers are betting on Christmas sales to help turn around what has been a dismal year. But some consumers are showing caution about spending, citing an uncertain economy and overextended personal budgets.

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Following the redemption of all shares in Frontier Fund (the "Fund"), the Fund has ceased to exist as from September 21st, 1995.

The undersigned Management Company of the Fund has finalized and approved the liquidation procedure.

All redemption and liquidation proceeds have been paid to the shareholders entitled thereto and, accordingly, no amount has been deposited at the Caisse de Consignations.

The documents and accounts of the Fund will remain deposited at the offices of Citicorp Investment Management (Luxembourg) S.A., 16, Avenue Marie-Thérèse, L-2132 Luxembourg, for a period of 5 years.

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(Continued)

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13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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15	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
16	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
17	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
18	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63																																					

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姓名	性别	年龄	籍贯	职业	住址	备注
王德胜	男	45	山东	教师	济南市	
李秀英	女	38	河北	工人	石家庄市	
张国强	男	52	河南	农民	郑州市	
刘小红	女	28	湖北	医生	武汉市	
陈大明	男	60	广东	商人	广州市	
赵小芳	女	35	四川	护士	成都市	
孙伟明	男	48	浙江	工程师	杭州市	
周丽娟	女	32	安徽	记者	合肥市	
吴大刚	男	55	江西	教授	南昌市	
郑小华	女	25	福建	学生	福州市	
冯国强	男	40	湖南	司机	长沙市	
马秀珍	女	50	广西	售货员	南宁市	
徐大明	男	30	云南	程序员	昆明市	
郭小芳	女	22	贵州	教师	贵阳市	
孙伟明	男	42	陕西	工人	西安市	
周丽娟	女	36	甘肃	护士	兰州市	
吴大刚	男	58	宁夏	农民	银川市	
郑小华	女	27	青海	学生	西宁市	
冯国强	男	39	新疆	商人	乌鲁木齐市	
马秀珍	女	49	内蒙古	售货员	呼和浩特市	
徐大明	男	31	吉林	程序员	长春市	
郭小芳	女	23	辽宁	教师	沈阳市	
孙伟明	男	43	黑龙江	工人	哈尔滨市	
周丽娟	女	37	山西	护士	太原市	
吴大刚	男	59	山东	农民	济南市	
郑小华	女	29	河北	学生	石家庄市	
冯国强	男	41	河南	商人	郑州市	
马秀珍	女	51	湖北	售货员	武汉市	
徐大明	男	33	广东	程序员	广州市	
郭小芳	女	24	四川	教师	成都市	
孙伟明	男	44	浙江	工人	杭州市	
周丽娟	女	38	安徽	护士	合肥市	
吴大刚	男	60	江西	教授	南昌市	
郑小华	女	30	福建	学生	福州市	
冯国强	男	42	湖南	司机	长沙市	
马秀珍	女	52	广西	售货员	南宁市	
徐大明	男	34	云南	程序员	昆明市	
郭小芳	女	25	贵州	教师	贵阳市	
孙伟明	男	45	陕西	工人	西安市	
周丽娟	女	39	甘肃	护士	兰州市	
吴大刚	男	61	宁夏	农民	银川市	
郑小华	女	31	青海	学生	西宁市	
冯国强	男	43	新疆	商人	乌鲁木齐市	
马秀珍	女	53	内蒙古	售货员	呼和浩特市	
徐大明	男	35	吉林	程序员	长春市	
郭小芳	女	26	辽宁	教师	沈阳市	
孙伟明	男	46	黑龙江	工人	哈尔滨市	
周丽娟	女	40	山西	护士	太原市	
吴大刚	男	62	山东	农民	济南市	
郑小华	女	32	河北	学生	石家庄市	
冯国强	男	44	河南	商人	郑州市	
马秀珍	女	54	湖北	售货员	武汉市	
徐大明	男	36	广东	程序员	广州市	
郭小芳	女	27	四川	教师	成都市	
孙伟明	男	47	浙江	工人	杭州市	
周丽娟	女	41	安徽	护士	合肥市	
吴大刚	男	63	江西	教授	南昌市	
郑小华	女	33	福建	学生	福州市	
冯国强	男	45	湖南	司机	长沙市	
马秀珍	女	55	广西	售货员	南宁市	
徐大明	男	37	云南	程序员	昆明市	
郭小芳	女	28	贵州	教师	贵阳市	
孙伟明	男	48	陕西	工人	西安市	
周丽娟	女	42	甘肃	护士	兰州市	
吴大刚	男	64	宁夏	农民	银川市	
郑小华	女	34	青海	学生	西宁市	
冯国强	男	46	新疆	商人	乌鲁木齐市	
马秀珍	女	56	内蒙古	售货员	呼和浩特市	
徐大明	男	38	吉林	程序员	长春市	
郭小芳	女	29	辽宁	教师	沈阳市	
孙伟明	男	49	黑龙江	工人	哈尔滨市	
周丽娟	女	43	山西	护士	太原市	
吴大刚	男	65	山东	农民	济南市	
郑小华	女	35	河北	学生	石家庄市	
冯国强	男	47	河南	商人	郑州市	
马秀珍	女	57	湖北	售货员	武汉市	
徐大明	男	39	广东	程序员	广州市	
郭小芳	女	30	四川	教师	成都市	
孙伟明	男	50	浙江	工人	杭州市	
周丽娟	女	44	安徽	护士	合肥市	
吴大刚	男	67	江西	教授	南昌市	
郑小华	女	36	福建	学生	福州市	
冯国强	男	49	湖南	司机	长沙市	
马秀珍	女	59	广西	售货员	南宁市	
徐大明	男	41	云南	程序员	昆明市	
郭小芳	女	31	贵州	教师	贵阳市	
孙伟明	男	51	陕西	工人	西安市	
周丽娟	女	45	甘肃	护士	兰州市	
吴大刚	男	69	宁夏	农民	银川市	
郑小华	女	38	青海	学生	西宁市	
冯国强	男	53	新疆	商人	乌鲁木齐市	
马秀珍	女	61	内蒙古	售货员	呼和浩特市	
徐大明	男	43	吉林	程序员	长春市	
郭小芳	女	33	辽宁	教师	沈阳市	
孙伟明	男	53	黑龙江	工人	哈尔滨市	
周丽娟	女	47	山西	护士	太原市	
吴大刚	男	71	山东	农民	济南市	
郑小华	女	40	河北	学生	石家庄市	
冯国强	男	55	河南	商人	郑州市	
马秀珍	女	63	湖北	售货员	武汉市	
徐大明	男	45	广东	程序员	广州市	
郭小芳	女	35	四川	教师	成都市	
孙伟明	男	55	浙江	工人	杭州市	
周丽娟	女	49	安徽	护士	合肥市	
吴大刚	男	73	江西	教授	南昌市	
郑小华	女	42	福建	学生	福州市	
冯国强	男	57	湖南	司机	长沙市	
马秀珍	女	65	广西	售货员	南宁市	
徐大明	男	47	云南	程序员	昆明市	
郭小芳	女	37	贵州	教师	贵阳市	
孙伟明	男	57	陕西	工人	西安市	
周丽娟	女	51	甘肃	护士	兰州市	
吴大刚	男	75	宁夏	农民	银川市	
郑小华	女	45	青海	学生	西宁市	
冯国强	男	59	新疆	商人	乌鲁木齐市	
马秀珍	女	67	内蒙古	售货员	呼和浩特市	
徐大明	男	49	吉林	程序员	长春市	
郭小芳	女	39	辽宁	教师	沈阳市	
孙伟明	男	59	黑龙江	工人	哈尔滨市	
周丽娟	女	53	山西	护士	太原市	
吴大刚	男	77	山东	农民	济南市	
郑小华	女	48	河北	学生	石家庄市	
冯国强	男	61	河南	商人	郑州市	
马秀珍	女	69	湖北	售货员	武汉市	
徐大明	男	51	广东	程序员	广州市	
郭小芳	女	41	四川	教师	成都市	
孙伟明	男	61	浙江	工人	杭州市	
周丽娟	女	55	安徽	护士	合肥市	
吴大刚	男	79	江西	教授	南昌市	
郑小华	女	50	福建	学生	福州市	
冯国强	男	63	湖南	司机	长沙市	
马秀珍	女	71	广西	售货员	南宁市	
徐大明	男	53	云南	程序员	昆明市	
郭小芳	女	43	贵州	教师	贵阳市	
孙伟明	男	63	陕西	工人	西安市	
周丽娟	女	57	甘肃	护士	兰州市	
吴大刚	男	81	宁夏	农民	银川市	
郑小华	女	53	青海	学生	西宁市	
冯国强	男	67	新疆	商人	乌鲁木齐市	
马秀珍	女	75	内蒙古	售货员	呼和浩特市	
徐大明	男	55	吉林	程序员	长春市	
郭小芳	女	45	辽宁	教师	沈阳市	
孙伟明	男	65	黑龙江	工人	哈尔滨市	
周丽娟	女	59	山西	护士	太原市	
吴大刚	男	83	山东	农民	济南市	
郑小华	女	55	河北	学生	石家庄市	
冯国强	男	69	河南	商人	郑州市	
马秀珍	女	77	湖北	售货员	武汉市	
徐大明	男	57	广东	程序员	广州市	
郭小芳	女	47	四川	教师	成都市	
孙伟明	男	67	浙江	工人	杭州市	
周丽娟	女	61	安徽	护士	合肥市	
吴大刚	男	85	江西	教授	南昌市	
郑小华	女	57	福建	学生	福州市	
冯国强	男	71	湖南	司机	长沙市	
马秀珍	女	79	广西	售货员	南宁市	
徐大明	男	59	云南	程序员	昆明市	
郭小芳	女	49	贵州	教师	贵阳市	
孙伟明	男	69	陕西	工人	西安市	
周丽娟	女	63	甘肃	护士	兰州市	
吴大刚	男	87	宁夏	农民	银川市	
郑小华	女	61	青海	学生	西宁市	
冯国强	男	75	新疆	商人	乌鲁木齐市	
马秀珍	女	83	内蒙古	售货员	呼和浩特市	
徐大明	男	61	吉林	程序员	长春市	
郭小芳	女	51	辽宁	教师	沈阳市	
孙伟明	男	71	黑龙江	工人	哈尔滨市	
周丽娟	女	65	山西	护士	太原市	
吴大刚	男	89	山东	农民	济南市	
郑小华	女	63	河北	学生	石家庄市	
冯国强	男	77	河南	商人	郑州市	
马秀珍	女	85	湖北	售货员	武汉市	
徐大明	男	63	广东	程序员	广州市	
郭小芳	女	53	四川	教师	成都市	
孙伟明	男	73	浙江	工人	杭州市	
周丽娟	女	67	安徽	护士	合肥市	
吴大刚	男	91	江西	教授	南昌市	
郑小华	女	65	福建	学生	福州市	
冯国强	男	79	湖南	司机	长沙市	
马秀珍	女	87	广西	售货员	南宁市	
徐大明	男	65	云南	程序员	昆明市	
郭小芳	女	55	贵州	教师	贵阳市	
孙伟明	男	75	陕西	工人	西安市	
周丽娟	女	69	甘肃	护士	兰州市	
吴大刚	男	93	宁夏	农民	银川市	
郑小华	女	67	青海	学生	西宁市	
冯国强	男	81	新疆	商人	乌鲁木齐市	
马秀珍	女	89	内蒙古	售货员	呼和浩特市	
徐大明	男	67	吉林	程序员	长春市	
郭小芳	女	57	辽宁	教师	沈阳市	
孙伟明	男	77	黑龙江	工人	哈尔滨市	
周丽娟	女	71	山西	护士	太原市	
吴大刚	男	95	山东	农民	济南市	
郑小华	女	69	河北	学生	石家庄市	
冯国强	男	83	河南	商人	郑州市	
马秀珍	女	91	湖北	售货员	武汉市	
徐大明	男	69	广东	程序员	广州市	
郭小芳	女	59	四川	教师	成都市	
孙伟明	男	79	浙江	工人	杭州市	
周丽娟	女	73	安徽	护士	合肥市	
吴大刚	男	97	江西	教授	南昌市	
郑小华	女	71	福建	学生	福州市	
冯国强	男	85	湖南	司机	长沙市	
马秀珍	女	93	广西	售货员	南宁市	
徐大明	男	71	云南	程序员	昆明市	
郭小芳	女	61	贵州	教师	贵阳市	
孙伟明	男	81	陕西	工人	西安市	
周丽娟	女	75	甘肃	护士	兰州市	
吴大刚	男	99	宁夏	农民	银川市	
郑小华	女	73	青海	学生	西宁市	
冯国强	男	87	新疆	商人	乌鲁木齐市	
马秀珍	女	95	内蒙古	售货员	呼和浩特市	
徐大明	男	73	吉林	程序员	长春市	
郭小芳	女	63	辽宁	教师	沈阳市	
孙伟明	男	83	黑龙江	工人	哈尔滨市	
周丽娟	女	77	山西	护士	太原市	
吴大刚	男	101	山东	农民	济南市	
郑小华	女	75	河北	学生	石家庄市	
冯国强	男	89	河南	商人	郑州市	
马秀珍	女	97	湖北	售货员	武汉市	
徐大明	男	75	广东	程序员	广州市	
郭小芳	女	65	四川	教师	成都市	
孙伟明	男	85	浙江	工人	杭州市	
周丽娟	女	79	安徽	护士	合肥市	
吴大刚	男	103	江西	教授	南昌市	
郑小华	女	77	福建	学生	福州市	
冯国强	男	91	湖南	司机	长沙市	
马秀珍	女	99	广西	售货员	南宁市	
徐大明	男	77	云南	程序员	昆明市	
郭小芳	女	67	贵州	教师	贵阳市	
孙伟明	男	87	陕西	工人	西安市	
周丽娟	女	81	甘肃	护士	兰州市	
吴大刚	男	105	宁夏	农民	银川市	
郑小华	女	79	青海	学生	西宁市	
冯国强	男	93	新疆	商人	乌鲁木齐市	
马秀珍	女	101	内蒙古	售货员	呼和浩特市	
徐大明	男	79	吉林	程序员	长春市	
郭小芳	女	69	辽宁	教师	沈阳市	
孙伟明	男	89	黑龙江	工人	哈尔滨市	
周丽娟	女	83	山西	护士	太原市	
吴大刚	男	107	山东	农民	济南市	
郑小华	女	81	河北	学生	石家庄市	
冯国强	男	95	河南	商人	郑州市	
马秀珍	女	103	湖北	售货员	武汉市	
徐大明	男	81	广东	程序员	广州市	
郭小芳	女	71	四川	教师	成都市	
孙伟明	男	91	浙江	工人	杭州市	
周丽娟	女	85	安徽	护士	合肥市	
吴大刚	男	109	江西	教授	南昌市	
郑小华	女	83	福建	学生	福州市	
冯国强	男	97	湖南	司机	长沙市	
马秀珍	女	105	广西	售货员	南宁市	
徐大明	男	83	云南	程序员	昆明市	
郭小芳	女	73	贵州	教师	贵阳市	
孙伟明	男	93	陕西	工人	西安市	
周丽娟	女	87	甘肃	护士	兰州市	
吴大刚	男	111	宁夏	农民	银川市	
郑小华	女	85	青海	学生	西宁市	
冯国强	男	99	新疆	商人	乌鲁木齐市	
马秀珍	女	107	内蒙古	售货员	呼和浩特市	
徐大明	男	85	吉林	程序员	长春市	
郭小芳	女	75	辽宁	教师	沈阳市	
孙伟明	男	95	黑龙江	工人		

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Continued on Page 19

FLY OUR COLOURS, SMOOTH AS SILK TO THE WORLD.

**Thai now brings you
more of the world than ever
before. More countries in
Asia, Europe and worldwide.
And, naturally, more of the
smooth as silk service
for which we're renowned.
Thai. Smooth as silk.**


Thai

هكذا مني الاصل

**Consolidated trading for week
ended Friday, Nov. 24.
(Continued)**

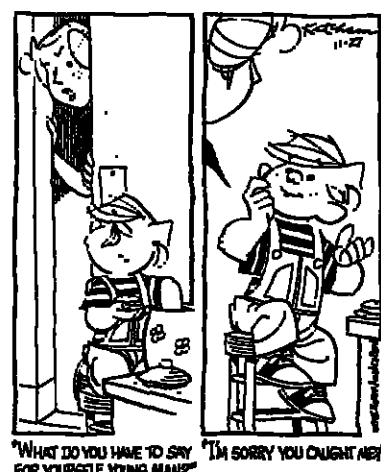
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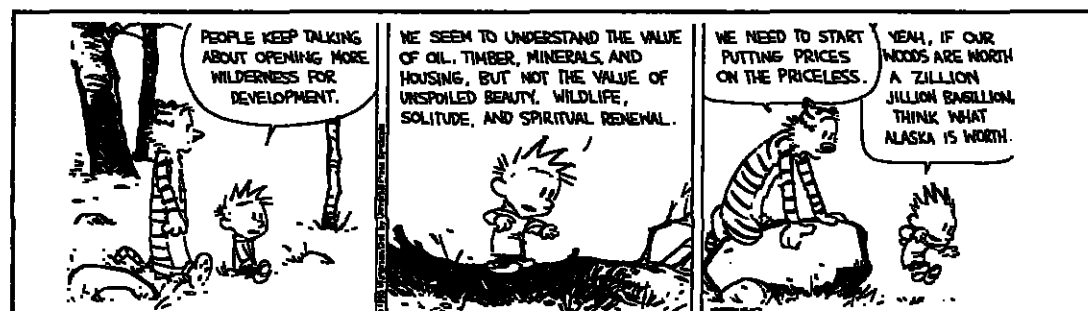
	Sex	Age	Days	Wt	Height	Temp	Pulse	Respiration	BP	SpO2	ECG	Notes	Diagnosis	Treatment	Outcome
1	M	20	1	70	175	37.5	90	18	120/80	98	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
2	F	25	2	65	160	37.2	85	16	110/70	97	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
3	M	30	3	75	180	37.8	95	20	130/90	99	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
4	F	22	4	60	155	37.1	80	15	100/60	96	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
5	M	28	5	72	170	37.6	92	19	125/85	98	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
6	F	24	6	62	158	37.3	88	17	115/75	97	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
7	M	32	7	78	185	37.9	98	22	135/95	99	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
8	F	26	8	64	162	37.4	90	18	120/80	98	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
9	M	29	9	74	178	37.7	94	20	130/90	99	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
10	F	23	10	61	156	37.2	86	16	110/70	97	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
11	M	31	11	76	182	37.8	96	21	132/92	99	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
12	F	27	12	66	164	37.5	92	19	125/85	98	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
13	M	28	13	73	175	37.6	93	20	128/88	98	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
14	F	25	14	63	160	37.3	89	17	118/78	97	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
15	M	33	15	79	188	37.9	97	22	138/98	99	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
16	F	28	16	67	166	37.6	94	20	128/88	98	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
17	M	29	17	75	180	37.7	95	21	130/90	99	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
18	F	26	18	65	162	37.4	91	19	122/82	98	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
19	M	34	19	80	190	38.1	102	24	145/105	100	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
20	F	29	20	68	168	37.7	96	21	130/90	99	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
21	M	30	21	77	183	37.9	97	22	138/98	100	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
22	F	30	22	69	170	37.8	98	22	135/95	100	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
23	M	31	23	78	185	38.0	100	23	140/100	100	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
24	F	31	24	70	172	37.9	99	23	138/98	100	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
25	M	32	25	81	192	38.2	104	25	150/110	101	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
26	F	32	26	71	174	38.0	100	24	140/100	100	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
27	M	33	27	82	195	38.3	106	26	155/115	102	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
28	F	33	28	72	176	38.1	102	25	145/105	101	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
29	M	34	29	83	198	38.4	108	27	160/120	103	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
30	F	34	30	73	178	38.2	104	26	148/108	102	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
31	M	35	31	84	200	38.5	110	28	165/125	104	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
32	F	35	32	74	180	38.3	106	27	150/110	103	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
33	M	36	33	85	202	38.6	112	29	170/130	105	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
34	F	36	34	75	182	38.4	108	28	155/115	104	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
35	M	37	35	86	204	38.7	114	30	175/135	106	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
36	F	37	36	76	184	38.5	110	29	160/125	105	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
37	M	38	37	87	206	38.8	116	31	180/140	107	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
38	F	38	38	77	186	38.6	112	30	165/130	106	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
39	M	39	39	88	208	38.9	118	32	185/145	108	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
40	F	39	40	78	188	38.7	114	31	170/135	107	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
41	M	40	41	89	210	39.0	120	33	190/150	110	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
42	F	40	42	79	190	38.8	116	32	175/140	109	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
43	M	41	43	90	212	39.1	122	34	195/155	112	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
44	F	41	44	80	192	38.9	118	33	180/145	110	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
45	M	42	45	91	214	39.2	124	35	200/160	114	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
46	F	42	46	81	194	39.0	120	34	185/150	112	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
47	M	43	47	92	216	39.3	126	36	205/165	116	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
48	F	43	48	82	196	39.1	122	35	190/155	114	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
49	M	44	49	93	218	39.4	128	37	210/170	118	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
50	F	44	50	83	198	39.2	124	36	195/160	116	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
51	M	45	51	94	220	39.5	130	38	215/175	120	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
52	F	45	52	84	200	39.3	126	37	200/165	118	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
53	M	46	53	95	222	39.6	132	39	220/180	122	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
54	F	46	54	85	202	39.4	128	38	205/170	120	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
55	M	47	55	96	224	39.7	134	40	225/185	124	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
56	F	47	56	86	204	39.5	130	39	210/175	122	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
57	M	48	57	97	226	39.8	136	41	230/190	126	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
58	F	48	58	87	206	39.6	132	40	215/180	124	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
59	M	49	59	98	228	39.9	138	42	235/195	128	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
60	F	49	60	88	208	39.7	134	41	220/185	126	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
61	M	50	61	99	230	40.0	140	43	240/200	130	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
62	F	50	62	89	210	39.8	136	42	225/190	128	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
63	M	51	63	100	232	40.1	142	44	245/205	132	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
64	F	51	64	90	212	40.0	138	43	230/195	130	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
65	M	52	65	101	234	40.2	144	45	250/210	134	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
66	F	52	66	91	214	40.1	140	44	235/200	132	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
67	M	53	67	102	236	40.3	146	46	255/215	136	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
68	F	53	68	92	216	40.2	142	45	240/205	134	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
69	M	54	69	103	238	40.4	148	47	260/220	138	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
70	F	54	70	93	218	40.3	144	46	245/210	136	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
71	M	55	71	104	240	40.5	150	48	265/225	140	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
72	F	55	72	94	220	40.4	146	47	250/215	138	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
73	M	56	73	105	242	40.6	152	49	270/230	142	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
74	F	56	74	95	222	40.5	148	48	255/220	140	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
75	M	57	75	106	244	40.7	154	50	275/235	144	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
76	F	57	76	96	224	40.6	150	49	260/225	142	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
77	M	58	77	107	246	40.8	156	51	280/240	146	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
78	F	58	78	97	226	40.7	152	50	265/230	144	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
79	M	59	79	108	248	40.9	158	52	285/245	148	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
80	F	59	80	98	228	40.8	154	51	270/235	146	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
81	M	60	81	109	250	41.0	160	53	290/250	150	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
82	F	60	82	99	230	40.9	156	52	275/240	148	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
83	M	61	83	110	252	41.1	162	54	295/255	152	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
84	F	61	84	100	232	41.0	158	53	280/245	150	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
85	M	62	85	111	254	41.2	164	55	300/260	154	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
86	F	62	86	101	234	41.1	160	54	285/250	152	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
87	M	63	87	112	256	41.3	166	56	305/265	156	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
88	F	63	88	102	236	41.2	162	55	290/255	154	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
89	M	64	89	113	258	41.4	168	57	310/270	158	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
90	F	64	90	103	238	41.3	164	56	295/260	156	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
91	M	65	91	114	260	41.5	170	58	315/275	160	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
92	F	65	92	104	240	41.4	166	57	300/265	158	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
93	M	66	93	115	262	41.6	172	59	320/280	162	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
94	F	66	94	105	242	41.5	168	58	305/270	160	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
95	M	67	95	116	264	41.7	174	60	325/285	164	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
96	F	67	96	106	244	41.6	170	59	310/275	162	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
97	M	68	97	117	266	41.8	176	61	330/290	166	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
98	F	68	98	107	246	41.7	172	60	315/280	164	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
99	M	69	99	118	268	41.9	178	62	335/295	168	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered
100	F	69	100	108	248	41.8	174	61	320/285	166	Normal	Healthy	None	None	Recovered

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PEANUTS



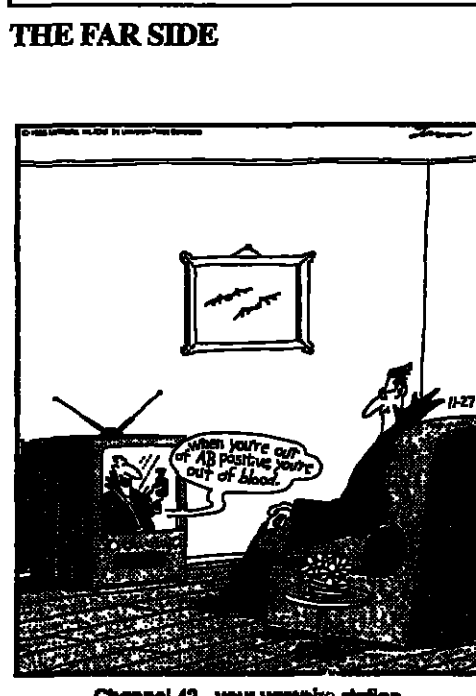
GARFIELD



BEETLE BAILEY



DOONESBURY FLASHBACKS



BLONDIE

JUMBLE.

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

N A B O R

D A I D E

G R A I N D

U N B R E M

Print answer here _____

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Mordecai Montell and Milton Aron

20 picture-clips here

The GLEE COMPANY
SCRAMBLER
IT'S SALES

Show arrange the checked letters from the supplies around, as indicated by the arrows

(Answers below)

Saturday's
Jumble:
Answer:

CHAMP BOOTH HONOLULU TEAPOT
WHAT WINE DERIVED FROM JUNIOR —
THE HOLY TRUTH

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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

SPORTS

Michigan Stuns Ohio State, Sending Northwestern to Rose Bowl

The Associated Press
College football has Michigan and Tina Biakabunika to thank for simplifying the national championship picture.

And Florida has Danny Wuerffel to thank for keeping it squarely in the chase for that title.

The Wolverines knocked No. 2 Ohio State from the ranks of the unbeaten on Saturday, 31-23, as Biakabunika rushed for 313 yards, the second-best rushing day in Michigan history. That sends No. 4 Northwestern to the Rose Bowl as the Big Ten representative on New Year's Day, playing Southern California.

Had Ohio State won, it would have earned the trip to Pasadena with a chance to finish undefeated and argue for No. 1, much the way Penn State, the Big Ten champion, did a year ago.

Instead, Ohio State will settle for the Citrus Bowl as the No. 2 team in the Big Ten, likely playing Ten-

nessee. Meanwhile, undefeated Nebraska, the defending national champion, heads for the Fiesta Bowl and a No. 1 vs. No. 2 showdown for the college football title.

No. 3 Florida could be the party of the second part in that game after defeating No. 6 Florida State 35-24 as Wuerffel threw for 443 yards and four touchdowns. That left the Gators at 11-0 and almost certain to move up to No. 2. If Florida gets by Arkansas in the Southeastern Conference championship game next week, the bowl alliance will have its dream No. 1 vs. No. 2 matchup with Nebraska against Florida in the Fiesta Bowl on Jan. 2.

"We're going to Arizona, baby!" said Xavier McCray, a Florida linebacker.

Michigan 31, Ohio State 23 Biakabunika's big day included a two-yard touchdown drive and gave him 1,724 yards for the season, breaking Jamie Morris' school record of 1,703

yards in 1987. Biakabunika became the second Michigan player to rush for more than 300 yards in a game. Ron Johnson set the record with 347 against Wisconsin in 1968.

"I thought the Notre Dame win, two years ago, was the greatest win I've ever been associated with," Biakabunika said. "But this is the best, ever. Ohio State was No. 2 in the nation, and people thought Michigan wasn't Michigan anymore."

The loss to Michigan (9-3, 5-3 Big Ten) left Ohio State stunned. "Obviously, I'm incredibly disappointed," the Buckeyes coach, John Cooper, said. "I don't know if I've ever been so disappointed in my life."

Unless it was two years ago, when the same thing happened. That time, Ohio State (11-1, 7-1 Big Ten) came into Michigan Stadium undefeated and needing a victory for a Rose Bowl berth, only to lose, 28-0, sending Wisconsin to the Rose Bowl.

Florida 35, Florida State 24 Unbeaten Florida tied a school record with its 11th straight victory and beat No. 6 Florida State for only the second time since 1987. The victory avenged last year's game, when the Gators blew a 28-point fourth-quarter lead to settle for a 31-31 tie.

Wuerffel completed 25-of-40 passes, six for 192 yards to Ike Hilliard, who caught 10 passes for 42 and 74 yards. Chris Doering caught seven passes for 124 yards and one TD, giving him school and SEC records for TD receptions in a season (16) and career (30).

The loss left Florida State at 9-2 and still in the chase for either the Orange or Sugar bowls.

Tennessee 12, Vanderbilt 7 No. 5 Tennessee survived a scare from Vanderbilt, using Jay Graham's one-yard touchdown with three minutes left to squeeze past the determined Commodores. Tennessee beat the Commodores, 65-0 and 62-14, the

previous two years. Graham rushed for 211 yards for the Volunteers (10-1, 7-1 SEC). Tennessee's other TD came on a one-yard run by Chester Ford in the first half, but the extra point was blocked. Vanderbilt (2-9, 1-7) clung to a 7-6 lead until Graham bulled in on third down to cap a 69-yard drive.

Peyton Manning began the winning drive with four completions for 50 yards to the Vanderbilt 19. Then Graham took it the rest of the way on five carries.

Manning finished 26-for-42 for 265 yards to set school season records in all three categories. The sophomore finished the season 244-for-380 for 2,954 yards. Graham's 211 yards were a career high and helped him set a Tennessee season record of 1,438 yards, surpassing Johnnie Jones' 1984 mark.

Penn State 24, Michigan State 20 Bobby Ingram caught a four-yard touchdown pass with eight seconds

remaining. With 1:45 to play and No. 4 Penn State out of time-outs, Wally Richardson completed 11 passes in a 73-yard drive. Penn State (8-3, 5-3 Big Ten) fell behind the Spartans (6-4-1, 4-3-1) on a 28-yard field goal by Chris Gardner with 5:13 remaining.

Penn State is likely to meet Auburn in the Outback Bowl.

Texas A&M 32, Texas Christian 6 Leeland McElroy scored twice and Corey Pullig put on a rare passing show as No. 15 Texas A&M rolled over Texas Christian. A&M (8-2, 5-1 Southwest Conference) positioned itself for a showdown against No. 9 Texas, unbeaten in the conference, on Saturday at College Station, with the winner earning a spot in either the Orange or Sugar bowls.

The loser will probably play in the Alamo Bowl in San Antonio.

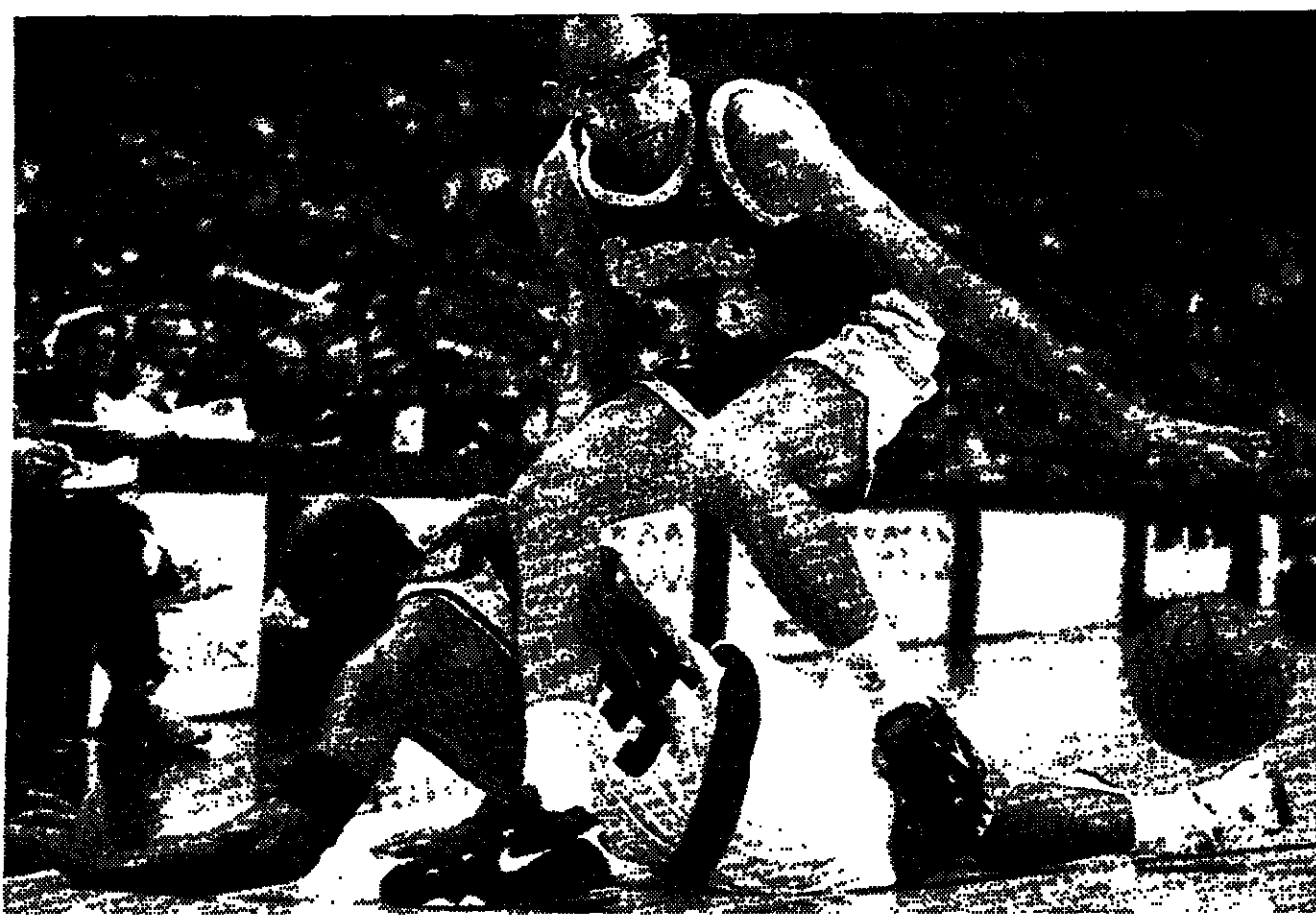
Miami 35, Syracuse 24 Danyell Ferguson rushed for 163 yards and the No. 25 Hurricanes (8-3) scored

the final 21 points to tie Virginia Tech for the Big East Conference championship. The victory may give Miami a chance to renew its rivalry with Notre Dame in the Orange Bowl on New Year's night. The team selections won't be announced until next weekend.

Virginia Tech would then settle for the Gator Bowl on Jan. 1 against Clemson, and Syracuse would play in the Carquest Bowl on Dec. 30 against North Carolina.

Bowl Matchups

Other announced or projected bowl matchups: Cotton (Colorado-Oregon); Aloha (UCLA-Kansas); Sun (Washington-Iowa); Holiday (Kansas State-Colorado State); Liberty (East Carolina vs. Stanford); Peach (Virginia vs. Arkansas, Alabama or Georgia); Las Vegas (Nevada-Toledo); Copper (Texas Tech vs. BYU, Utah or Air Force); Independence (LSU vs. Michigan State).



The Lakers' Fred Roberts keeping his eye on the ball after flooring the Suns' Charles Barkley. Phoenix won, 114-113.

Last-Second Shot Lifts Cavs Over Bucks

The Associated Press

Chris Mills sank a short bank shot over Glenn Robinson with less than a second remaining as the Cleveland Cavaliers beat the Milwaukee Bucks, 89-87. The Cavaliers won for the fourth time in five games Saturday despite blowing a 10-

point lead in the final three minutes. The Bucks outscored Cleveland, 12-4, down the stretch. It was Cleveland's seventh straight victory against Milwaukee.

Bobby Phillips led the Cavaliers with 19 points and Mills scored 15. Michael Cage had 14 points and 10 rebounds.

Robinson scored 24 and Vin Baker had 18 points and 14 rebounds for the Bucks.

Hawkins 114, Raptors 102 Ken Norman matched his season high of 21 points, including 13 in the third quarter, to lead Atlanta over Toronto in Atlanta.

The victory snapped Atlanta's two-game losing streak and gave Coach Larry Wilkins, the National Basketball Association's winningest coach, his 973th victory.

In their first matchup with the expansion Raptors, the Hawks took the lead for good at the start of the second quarter when Steve Smith hit an 18-foot jump shot to break a 25-25 tie that ended the first period.

The Hawks' Stacey Augmon had 18 points, while Tracy Murray scored 22 for Toronto.

Hast 111, Grizzlies 91 Paced by Alonzo Mourning and Sasha Danilovic, Miami went on a 30-8 spurt midway through the second half to spark the Heat over Vancouver in Miami.

Mourning finished with a season-high 30 points, while Danilovic scored 9 of his 16 points in the third quarter.

Benoit Benjamin scored 22 points, and Blue Edwards had 20 to lead the Grizzlies, who have now lost 11 straight.

Magle 114, Bulls 112 Antwan Jamison scored 13 of his 30 points in the fourth quarter, and Orlando held off a late Washington surge to extend its winning streak to four games in Landover, Maryland.

Dennis Scott scored 29 points and made two of his five three-pointers in the final period for Orlando, which led by seven with 3:06 left but needed two late baskets by Jamison to win.

Nick Anderson had 25 points for the Magic, whose 11-2 start matches the best in franchise history.

Robert Pack scored 35 and Juwan Howard 27 for Washington.

Warriors 107, 76ers 88 Donnell Marshall scored a season-high 24 points as Golden State won in Philadelphia, handing the 76ers their seventh straight loss. Chris Mullin had 17 points and Rony Seikaly added 16

points and nine rebounds for Golden State, which had six players scoring in double figures.

Richard Dumas had 20 points, and Jerry Stackhouse, a rookie, and Clarence Weather- spoon scored 18 apiece for Philadelphia.

Kelick 103, Rockets 88 Patrick Ewing scored 27 points, grabbed 11 rebounds and blocked four fourth-quarter shots to lead New York over Houston, the two-time NBA champion, in New York and snap the Rockets' seven-game winning streak.

New York won its fifth in a row with defense, blocking five shots in the fourth period and nine overall while dominating the defensive boards.

With Houston center Hakeem Olajuwon in foul trouble most of the game, Charles Oakley (17 points) and Anthony Mason (15) added 10 rebounds apiece.

Olajuwon, whose nine points ended a string of 258 games in double figures, was ejected with 4:13 left, as was Houston's coach Rudy Tomjanovich.

Clyde Drexler led the Rockets with 18 points.

Nuggets 94, Jazz 91 In Denver, Dikembe Mutombo hit four free throws in the final 50 seconds, including two with nine seconds left, and Dale Ellis scored 22 points as Denver ran its winning streak to three in a row.

Spurs 100, Clippers 91 In Los Angeles, San Antonio tied an NBA record with 10 three-pointers in the first half, and Vinny Del Negro scored 21 points as the Spurs beat the Clippers for the eighth straight time.

The Spurs had 11 three-pointers overall, including four by Chuck Person, to tie the franchise record set on March 31 against Milwaukee.

David Robinson scored 17 of his 20 points in the second half to help the Spurs beat the Clippers for the 20th time in the last 25 meetings and avoid their first three-game losing streak since April 1994.

Loy Vaught paced Los Angeles with 21 points and 14 rebounds.

Bucks 2, Maple Leafs 2 In St. Louis, Missouri, Larry Murphy scored just under seven minutes into the third period to lift Toronto into a tie with St. Louis. The deadlock kept Toronto unbeaten in the Western Conference.

Brett Hull had a goal and an assist for St. Louis. Dave Andreychuk scored an unassisted short-handed goal for Toronto 58 seconds into the second period.

Senators 3, Bruins 3 In Ottawa, Ted Drury scored early in the third period and Mike Bales made 37 saves as Senators rallied for a tie with the Bruins to earn their first-ever point against Boston. Ottawa entered the game 0-17 against Boston, but the Senators rallied from a two-goal deficit in the first period to snap a nine-game losing streak.

Sharks 7, Canucks 2 In San Jose, California, Ray Sheppard had two goals and an assist, and Owen Nolan and Ray Whitney each had a goal and two assists to lead San Jose to a rout of Vancouver.

Capitals 4, Whalers 2 In Hartford, Connecticut, Sylvain Cote snapped a 2-2 tie late in the first period, and Pat Peake added an insurance goal as Washington beat Hartford. Jim Carey stopped 26 shots for the Caps, who won for just the second time in their last nine games.

Lightning 2, Islanders 1 Brian Bellows' power-play goal in the final seconds of the second pe-

riod lifted visiting Tampa Bay to its fourth straight victory. Bellows tipped Petr Klima's wrist shot from the top of the right faceoff circle past the goaltender, Jamie McLennan, at 19:57 of the second period to break a 1-1 tie.

Penguins 5, Sabres 3 In Pittsburgh, Richard Park and Glen Murray scored 28 seconds apart in the second period to snap a tie and lift the Penguins over Buffalo. Tom Barrasso stopped 37 shots for the Penguins.

Mario Lemieux was held to just one assist on Pittsburgh's first goal, but kept alive his streak of having scored at least a point in every game he has played this season.

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Campus Sports and Alcohol Abuse

61 % of Male Athletes Admit to Heavy Drinking

By Robert Lipsyte
New York Times Service

Sports floats on a river of alcohol; the TV commercials and the ballpark billboards are signposts along the way. But that's just prose. A researcher at the Harvard School of Public Health has finally come up with the numbers: College athletes are more likely to binge drink than other students.

Dr. Henry Wechsler, a social psychologist who is the principal investigator of the Harvard study, is disturbed by these findings because of the influence of college athletes on many campuses.

"These are the students who set the norms," he said. "These are the socially accepted students who say it's O.K. to get smashed."

The sports stats are a sidebar to the results of a recently released survey that Wechsler and fellow researchers conducted in 1993, at a representative 140 colleges in 40 states among 17,500 students. They found that 44 percent had engaged in binge drinking at least once in the two weeks preceding the survey.

The figures were higher for male students, for white students, for students in the Northeast and north-central states. Students who lived in fraternity or sorority houses were almost twice as likely to binge drink. But among any single group, the highest incidence of heavy, episodic drinking was among men involved in intercollegiate athletics — 61 percent.

A binge drinker, in the survey's definition, has had five or more drinks in a row (four or more for a woman), in the previous two weeks. Binge drinking can lead to sexual abuse and other types of violent

behavior that have been linked to athletes more and more often in recent years.

"More important to me than why, is how we break this pattern," Wechsler said. "Drinking is a highly social activity on campuses. Binge drinkers aren't hiding alone in a corner drowning their sorrows; they are out there being role models, affecting other people's lives and behaviors."

"Coaches have to take the moral responsibility here. I'd like to see the NCAA do something. Athletes' behavior is very visible. And what we call the 'secondhand effects' may be the most troubling — non-bingers who are beaten, sexually harassed or just can't get to sleep."

Wechsler thinks there is no single reason for athletic pre-eminence in this event. Perhaps it's a tradition — or a convention of marketing — of relating alcohol with sports, as a celebration of victory, a wake for defeat, as an encouraged aspect of fandom. He is dismayed by the frequent denial of the problem by various athletic departments, even on "high-binge" campuses. The coaches rarely show up for discussions, despite the fact that college presidents have almost universally cited alcohol abuse as the No. 1 campus-life problem.

Of course, coaches have been known to lift a few themselves, and to give a jocks-will-be-jocks wink at team-bonding rituals that include getting wasted together. Holding your liquor has always been a mark of "manhood," and a particular test among the competitive.

Wechsler, who describes himself as a "social drinker," has been interested in alcohol abuse on campus for much of his three decades at Harvard. The statistics on athletes were an outgrowth of major studies he and his research team presented and published in recent years, supported by the Robert Wood Johnson

Foundation, which frequently funds health-related research.

In general, they found that students who have special interests or are involved in productive activities are far less likely than most students to drink heavily. The only exception is athletes.

Wechsler is looking for a solution to binge drinking in such recent models as the campaigns against smoking in public places and driving after drinking. Opinion and action were mobilized among those affected by secondhand smoke and drunken drivers.

The sports aspect of the 1993 survey involved asking students to rate the importance of athletics in their lives, and to report how many hours a day they spent in intercollegiate athletics. Among men, 61 percent of those who rated sports important, and who spent at least an hour a day in intercollegiate athletics, were binge drinkers. Those who were not at all involved in sports reported 43 percent bingeing. Men over all reported 50 percent bingeing. Among women, whose national average was 39 percent bingers, the athletes reported 50 percent, the nonathletes 30 percent.

Wechsler has just begun scratching at the larger questions raised by the sports aspect of his study. Are athletes and their fans being conditioned to drink by alcohol advertising? Could there be something in the sports personality that leads to heavy drinking? What is the connection between athletes drinking and the mounting evidence that they are also more likely than most other students to become sexually violent? Will women athletes, who are drinking more heavily than nonathletes of either sex, begin to recapitulate the male patterns of aggression?

And what does it mean, Wechsler asks, that most of the calls for copies of his study have come from the beer companies?

NBA ROUNDUP

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Senators 3, Bruins 3 In Ottawa, Ted Drury scored early in the third period and Mike Bales made 37 saves as Senators rallied for a tie with the Bruins to earn their first-ever point against Boston. Ottawa entered the game 0-17 against Boston, but the Senators rallied from a two-goal deficit in the first period to snap a nine-game losing streak.

Sharks 7, Canucks 2 In San Jose, California, Ray Sheppard had two goals and an assist, and Owen Nolan and Ray Whitney each had a goal and two assists to lead San Jose to a rout of Vancouver.

Capitals 4, Whalers 2 In Hartford, Connecticut, Sylvain Cote snapped a 2-2 tie late in the first period, and Pat Peake added an insurance goal as Washington beat Hartford. Jim Carey stopped 26 shots for the Caps, who won for just the second time in their last nine games.

Lightning 2, Islanders 1 Brian Bellows' power-play goal in the final seconds of the second pe-

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Oliver Bierhoff of Udinese, outjumps Sinisa Mihajlovic of Sampdoria. But Mihajlovic finished on top, scoring the only goal of the game, Sunday.

Milan Heads for the Top; Bayern Slips Up

Reuters
AC Milan, whose coach Fabio Capello said in midweek that he might switch clubs next year, opened a gap at the top of Serie A Sunday with an easy 3-0 victory over Fiorentina.

Dejan Savicevic, Christian Panucci and Paolo Maldini, scored for Milan. All three

SOCCER ROUNDOUP

goals were headers as Milan opted for an aerial approach on a boggy San Siro pitch.

Parma, which was tied for first and Lazio and Fiorentina, which were snapping at the heels of the leaders before Sunday's matches, faltered.

Parma tied Juventus, the reigning champion, 1-1. Faustino Asprilla, making his return after a spell in disgrace, scored Parma's goal.

Internazionale, which notched its first victory under its new coach, Roy Hodgson, last weekend, continued its recovery with a confident 1-1 draw at Fiorentina. Inter led at halftime after Maurizio Ganz scored in the 17th minute. Gabriel Batistuta evened the score in the 67th minute.

The same fate befell Michael Tritscher of Austria, winner of last week's first World Cup slalom, and Michael von Gruenigen of Switzerland, the World Cup overall leader and winner of Saturday's giant slalom.

On Saturday, von Gruenigen of Switzerland overcame a warm sun and deteriorating race conditions to continue his giant slalom mastery on the World Cup tour with his third straight victory.

"It's a great achievement and a great feeling to win three races in a row," von Gruenigen said after a strong finish in the second run relegated Lasse Kjus of Norway to second place

for the third straight time. For Kjus, the loss by .02 seconds was bitter.

"I wanted to win this race," he said. "I would have been happy with second place if he would have won by more than two-hundredths."

Kjus overcame a first-run deficit of .09 seconds to take a short-lived lead during the second run. But von Gruenigen, who started just after Kjus, finished with a time of 2 minutes, 27.48 seconds. Kjus's combined time was 2:27.50.

On the second run, von Gruenigen trailed for two-thirds of the course before finishing aggressively on the bottom third.

"The snow was not what I like," von Gruenigen said. "I like it very hard. But every race this year has been this way, so great form helped me win."

Hans Knaus of Austria prevented Urs Kaelin of Switzerland from getting his third

straight third-place finish of the season, rallying to finish behind von Gruenigen and Kjus in 2:28.93. Knaus, who began the season ranked 72th on the tour, moved onto the podium for the first time. He was the 20th seed.

Russian Victory
The Russian Olympic star Lyubov Yegorova came back after taking a year off to have a baby and won the opening event of the World Cup cross-country ski season Saturday, the women's five-kilometer classic style.

Yegorova was timed in 15 minutes, 41.3 seconds, three seconds ahead of the defending World Cup champion, Elena Välbe, also of Russia. Marit Mikkelsen of Norway was third. Yegorova was the top woman Nordic skier at the 1994 Olympics in Lillehammer, Norway.

Ajax was already in Tokyo for the Intercontinental Cup against Gremio of Brazil and did not play.

GERMANY Bayern Munich squandered a glut of chances to the Cologne, 0-0 on Sunday. Cologne is at the bottom of the table in the Bundesliga. Bayern lost ground to the leader, Borussia Dortmund.

A virtuoso performance from the former national goalkeeper, Bodo Illner, kept out close-range shots from half of Bayern's expensive "dream team," and, when he was beaten, the woodwork thwarted both Jürgen Klinsmann and Christian Ziegl.

The result left longtime leaders Bayern in second place, two points behind the reigning champions Dortmund, which won 2-0 at Uerdingen on Saturday.

Cologne, with just one victory in 15 matches, was two points adrift of Freiburg and Fortuna Düsseldorf at the bottom.

Dortmund, fielding a depleted team, rode its luck on Saturday to win, 2-0, at lowly Uerdingen, extending its league lead to three points and its unbeaten run to 12 games.

SPAIN Atletico Madrid regained first place in the first division Sunday with a 3-1 home victory over Real Oviedo. Barcelona could only tie, 1-1, at Real Sociedad on Saturday in a scrappy game affected by rain.

Atletico was propelled to victory by goals from two midfielders: Juan Vicensano, who scored midway through the first half, and Diego Simeone, who finished off a fine move right after the break. Defender Juan Lopez added the third with a superbly-struck volley just two minutes from the end of the match.

On Sunday night, Real Madrid slid further behind the leaders with a goal-less tie away to Sporting Gijón.

FRANCE Paris Saint-Germain struck twice to lead Paris Saint-Germain to a 3-0 victory over Bordeaux on Saturday and enabled his

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Stephane Camot scored twice for Guingamp, which won with 10 men; defender Vincent Candela was sent off.

Guingamp, from Brittany, played in the third division only two years ago. It lies fifth just behind Auxerre.

ENGLAND Newcastle United's game against Leeds on Saturday may well prove a watershed, the moment when its title hopes might have dimmed.

Newcastle looked on the point of surrendering a 100 percent home record this season. They were down, 1-0, with 20 minutes to go and Leeds playing well.

But, in the space of 90 seconds, the Magpies scored twice to win the game and pull six points clear of Manchester United.

On Sunday, Blackburn Rovers, the beleaguered reigning champion, tied, 0-0, at high-flying Arsenal. Although Blackburn is still searching for its first away victory of the season, at least the team regained some self-respect.

Four days after the fight between Blackburn teammates Cescue Le Saux and David Batty during the team's abject display in losing, 3-0, to Spartak Moscow in the Champions League, Blackburn produced a united front to secure only their second away point this season.

Batty's first pass to Le Saux after five minutes raised gentle, ironic cheers from the crowd.

SCOTLAND Aberdeen ended five barren years without a trophy when goals from Billy Dodds and Duncan Shearer gave them a 2-0 victory over Dundee in the Scottish League Cup Final at Hampden Park on Sunday.

JAPAN Striker Masahiro Fukuda of the Urawa Red Diamonds became the first Japanese top scorer in Japan's J-League

when he scored from the penalty spot in the final regular-season match Saturday. It was his 32nd goal. Salvatore Schillaci was second with 31 goals.

Bribery Charges
After 16 months of arrests, detentions, bans and investigations into a multimillion dollar corruption scandal a businessman has been charged with bribery and match-fixing Malaysian newspapers reported on Sunday.

Reuters reported from Kuala Lumpur. A Singaporean marine businessman, Rajendran Kurnasamy, 35, pleaded innocent when charged with bribing an assistant coach to fix a Premier League match in December 1993.

The court in Penang released him Saturday on \$32,000 bail.

Rajendran is alleged to have given \$200 to Penang state soccer team assistant coach Abdul Aziz Abu Bakar in December 1993 to fix and influence the results of a 1994 match at the Raza Sayang Hotel in Penang.

But Rajendran's release from court detention was cut short as police took him into custody as he left court and was holding him. If convicted, Rajendran faces a maximum five-year jail term or a fine of \$4,000 or both.

Police and soccer organizations began investigations into massive bribery and match fixing scandals in July 1994 after news reports said as much as \$600,000 had been paid out in bribes to players and coaches to fix matches.

Fifty-eight other players have since been suspended from local and international soccer for one to five years. Eleven players have been banned for life. Police have questioned more than 125 players and coaches in connection with the scandal, but Rajendran is the first to be formally charged. Some players suspected of taking bribes have been banished to remote areas.

Slovenian Edges Austrian to Win Slalom Race

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PARK CITY, Utah—Andrej Miklavc of Slovenia edged out Christian Mayer of Austria by one-hundredth of a second to win the World Cup slalom on Sunday.

Miklavc finished with a combined time of one minute, 38.72 seconds after a second run of 47.92 seconds. Mayer's final run was 48.25 seconds.

Fabio De Cristofis of Italy was third in 1:38.84 with Sebastian Amiez of France fourth in 1:38.95. Amiez led after his first run of 49.49 seconds as he continued his surprisingly strong slalom skiing.

Runner-up in the season opener last week, the Frenchman took advantage of the No. 1 start position to post a time of 49.49 seconds on a soft course that deteriorated markedly for those who started later.

The reigning overall champion, Alberto Tomba of Italy,

who was virtually unbeatable in slalom last season, straddled a gate halfway down the first run after skiing and failed to finish.

The same fate befell Michael Tritscher of Austria, winner of last week's first World Cup slalom, and Michael von Gruenigen of Switzerland, the World Cup overall leader and winner of Saturday's giant slalom.

On Saturday, von Gruenigen of Switzerland overcame a warm sun and deteriorating race conditions to continue his giant slalom mastery on the World Cup tour with his third straight victory.

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Japanese Speed Skater
Attacked on Berlin Street

The Associated Press
BERLIN — A Japanese speed skater, Nami Nemoto, was stabbed in the shoulder Sunday in what police described as a skinhead attack.

The stabbing took place in the morning as Nemoto was jogging near Berlin's ice stadium to warm up for a race. Four to six youths riding bicycles suddenly surrounded her, and one stabbed her with a pointed object, police said.

Nemoto described her attackers as between 18 and 20 years old, the police said. Earlier reports said Nemoto also had mentioned skinheads. The police said they could not confirm that. The 20-year-old skater received only a slight wound to her left shoulder, which was protected by the thick clothing she was wearing.

Marius Eicher, a German trainer, was the first to see Nemoto after the attack and administered first aid. He later told reporters that Nemoto said she at first thought she had only been bumped and didn't notice the injury until the youths fled the scene.

Manfred von Richthofen, chairman of the German Sports Federation, strongly condemned the attack.

Nemoto received three stitches to close the wound at a hospital. The wound did not appear to be from a knife, the police said.

She later returned to the ice stadium to take ninth place in the 3,000 meters, which was won by world champion Gunda Niemann of Germany. Niemann said the attack on Nemoto dulled any pleasure of winning.

Nami Nemoto racing in Berlin shortly after being stabbed.

Wolfgang Koenig/Agence France Press

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA STANDINGS

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
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Orlando	10	2	.833	0
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Miami	7	5	.583	3
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Washington	6	6	.500	4
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Boston	4	8	.333	6
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New Jersey	4	7	.364	6
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Philadelphia	2	9	.182	8
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CENTRAL DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
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Chicago	10	1	.909	0
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Atlanta	7	5	.583	3
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Indiana	5	5	.500	4
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Detroit	4	6	.400	5
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Charlotte	4	6	.400	5
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Cleveland	4	6	.400	5
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Toronto	4	6	.400	5
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Milwaukee	3	7	.300	6
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WESTERN CONFERENCE

NORTHWEST DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
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Houston	10	2	.833	0
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Utah	11	1	.917	0
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San Antonio	7	4	.636	3
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Dallas	5	6	.455	4
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Denver	4	7	.364	5
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Vancouver	2	11	.154	8
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Minnesota	2	9	.182	8
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PACIFIC DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct	GB
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Sacramento	8	4	.667	0
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Seattle	7	5	.583	1
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Phoenix	6	6	.500	2
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L.A. Clippers	7	6	.538	1
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Portland	6	6	.500	2
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L.A. Lakers	7	6	.538	1
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Golden State	5	8	.385	3
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FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Miami	19	26	21-94
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Washington	14	40	31-210
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OKC	9	13	7-27
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Muskegon	7	16	5-10
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MAJOR COLLEGE SCORES

BASEBALL

Team	Score
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Arizona	19	18	23-0
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Florida	19	18	23-0
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Georgia	19	18	23-0
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Illinois	19	18	23-0
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Indiana	19	18	23-0
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Michigan	19	18	23-0
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Minnesota	19	18	23-0
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Nebraska	19	18	23-0
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North Carolina	19	18	23-0
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Ohio State	19	18	23-0
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Penn State	19	18	23-0
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South Carolina	19	18	23-0
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Texas	19	18	23-0
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UCLA	19	18	23-0
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Virginia	19	18	23-0
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Washington	19	18	23-0
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Wisconsin	19	18	23-0
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Yale	19
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